D Reisinger July 1 '71

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 55—No. 4.

Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, January 29, 1873.

Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

AGNEW. J. M. BUCHANAN.
AGNEW & BUCHANAN, Attorneys at Law, Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a. Opposite the Argus office.

J. F. DUNLAP, Attorney at Law. Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa. All business promptly attended to. (may5'71-ly

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously executed at the ARGUS office.

J. A. SMALL—Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa., Office in the Court House. dec25-tf

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention. je21;ly

B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. ap27;ly

McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. je22, '70tf

P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30;70;ly

J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female diseases. Residence and office on Third street, doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71-ly

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28;ly

BEAVER DRUG-STORE, Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28;ly

NEW BRIGHTON.

COALE. Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, New Brighton. sep27'71-ly

WISENER & BINGHAM, manufacturers of carriages, buggies, spring-wagons, buck-wagons, vehicles of every description, Bridge St. workmen. Successors to George mar6ly

NEUKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed. near Falls-st. nov1'71-ly

SIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble. Manufactures Monuments, Gravestones, &c. at reasonable prices. Railroad st., Depot, New Brighton. [sep27

RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON at all hours; table supplied with of the season. Prices low. Wm. cor. of Paul and Broadway. my21'71-ly

MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles East of (mr29'71-ly) E. THOMAS.

SELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors.—New Brighton. See adv [ap14;ly

Photographer. Willson's Block, Best photographs from re-touched (sep14;ly

BEAVER FALLS.

ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies convinced. Main st., B. Falls. (sep27

ENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. Falls, Beaver Co., Pa., and corner 6th Streets, Pittsburgh. aug28;ly

EWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c., Main St., Beaver Falls. sep13;ly

BRIDGEWATER.

WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sep27;ly

BEEHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. [feb15'71;ly

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb8'71;ly

C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;ly

ROCHESTER.

JOHNSON—Dealer in Wall Paper of kinds. Oil-Cloth; Window Blinds; Satchels, Baskets; Toy Carts; Wagons; of every description. Near Depot. nov29-ly

LANCASTER HOUSE.—David Wolf Proprietor. Pro Bono Publico. R. R. Street, near nov29-tf.

KENNEDY & CO, (successors to Wm. Druggists and Chemists. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. In Rochester. sep4;ly

SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester Pa. (sep14;ly

HENRY LAPP Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Factory. See adv't. (sep14;ly

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. (sep14;ly

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Iron & Nails Cor Water & James sts.

& CO. Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Lath &c. Rochester. [sep21;ly

BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Dealers in Sawed and Planed Shingles. Rochester. sep28;ly

& CLARK, proprietors of Johnston accommodations and good stabling R. R. Depot oct19.ly

dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, done neatly and promptly. Rochester, Pa. oct19;ly

ALLEGHENY CITY.

WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic a specialty. Office, 187 Wash Allegheny City, Pa [sep14;ly

MISCELLANEOUS.

SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Sawed and Planed LUMBER of all Barges built to order jan9'71-ly

THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Porcelain top and centre Fallston, Pa.

D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, moved to New-Brighton, offers his in all its branches, to the people surrounding country. Office corner Broadway. sep15;ly

LAST NOTICE.

knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, for professional services, will if their accounts are not settled before the first day of next January collected without reserve.
J. E. JACKSON.
Nov. 20, 1872. 3m

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, New Brighton, December 31, 1872 Directors of this Bank have this declared a dividend of Four per cent. out of the last six months payable on demand EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Catharine Letters testamentary to the Catharine Erb late of Moon township, Pa. deceased having been granted undersigned. All persons having claims the said decedent's estate, will present without delay to the undersigned for settlement and persons indebted to said estate requested to make immediate payment.
GEORGE GOOD,
FRED'K ERB. Exrs.

Claim Agency.
OLDEST IN THE STATE.
B. F. BROWN & CO.,
Field Street Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Pensions, Bounties, Prize money, &c. attention paid to suspended and rejected Applications by mail attended to as if person sep18;6m

Wanted.

Wanted to Borrow

term of from one to five years, any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum. use of the Borough of Beaver Falls, the Bonds of the Corporation address MARTIN METZGAR, President of Council. Pa., Nov. 25, 1872.—dec4tf

Agents Wanted.

Immediately, four active, energetic men Agents for the "NEW" WHEELER & SEWING MACHINE in this county. men as can give good reference as to ability, and furnish a Bond need We will pay guaranteed salaries, or liberal commissions, to proper men. Only such men desire to enter the business need apply. MNER & CO., No. 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh [mar6;ly

$250 A MONTH, $250
WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS.
MALE or FEMALE,
the above amount selling BRIDE'S Needle-Case and Port-Monnaie. This article of absolute necessity with every lady, large profit. For Circular and Terms Pittsburgh Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 4m

AGENTS WANTED FOR BOSTON AND ITS DESTRUCTION.
detailed, glowing and graphic account of the progress, suffering, losses and incidents great conflagration. A rare chance for every person wants to know the full particulars of this great disaster. Sent by mail for
WILLIAM FLINT,
Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED!
The unparalleled success of the "Victor Machine," East and West, opens opportunity for Sewing Machine and responsible men to take the for this County. For Circulars, of work and terms, address
The Victor Sewing Machine Co.,
J. L. FERGUSON,
MANAGER,
No. 1227 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. dec4-1m

Insurance.

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY OF ERIE, PA.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Assets. Oct. 9, '71,	311,948 29
Liabilities, - - -	5,200 00

O. NOBLE, President; J. P. VINCENT, Vice Pt.
H. W. Woods, Treasurer;
Thos. F. Goodrich, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. O Noble, Erie	Hon. Geo. B. Delamater, Meadville, Pa.
J W Hammond, do	Hon J P Vincent, Erie
Hon Selden Marvin, do	Henry Rawle do
Hiram Daggett, do	G T Churchill do
Charles H Reed, do	Capt J S Richards do
H S Southard, do	Richard O'Brian, do
W B Sterrett, do	F H Gibbs, do
H W Noble, do	John R Cochran, do
J Englehart, do	M Hartlebb, do
J H. Neil, do	Capt D P Dobbins, do
W H Abbott, Titusville.	Jno Fertig, Titusville.

Policies issued at fair rates and liberal terms. Insures against damage by Lightning as well as Fire. CHAS. B. HURST, Ag't.
Rochester, Pa., Dec. 20, 1871; ly

E. L. EBERHART. W. L. BEDISON.

A Word With You!

If you want to buy property,
If you want to sell property,
If you want your house insured,
If you want your goods insured,
If you want your life insured,
If you want to insure against accident,
If you want to lease your house,
If you want to hire a house,
If you want to buy a farm,
If you want to sell a farm,
If you want any legal writing done,
Do not fail to call at the office of

Eberhart & Bedison,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS
AND
Real Estate Brokers,
No. 223 Broadway, New-Brighton,
aug2-tf] Beaver county, Penn.

Professional Cards.

GILBERT L. EBERHART.
Attorney at Law,
Will give prompt attention to collections, procuring bounties and pensions, buying and selling real estate, etc.
Office on Broadway, opposite R.E.&H. Hoopes' Banking House, New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa.
sep 4tf

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN Y. MARKS.
CAMERON & MARKS.
Attorneys at Law
And Real Estate Agents,
Rochester, Pa.,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec11;ly

T.J.CHANDLER, Dentist, still continues to perform all operations in the dental profession at his office, Beaver station, Rochester. All who favor him with a call may expect to have their work done in the best possible manner and the most reasonable terms.

The books of the late firm of T. J. CHANDLER & SON are in his hands, where all who have accounts will please call immediately and settle the same. may1'72;ly

Dentistry.
Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and all ever filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb2;ly

Educational.

Business Man's College,
No. 6 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Book-Keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic,
TIME UNLIMITED, $50.00.
Enter at any time. Send for a Circular and Specimen of Penmanship. Address
dec18-4w.] N. SHAFFER.

Manufacturers.

POINT PLANING MILLS,
WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.
HENRY WHITEFIELD,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather-boards, Palings Brackets, &c., &c. Also,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER.

Having purchased the territorial interest of Mr J. C. Anderson, owner of the several patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weatherboards and linings for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly Kept on Hand.

Every manner of Shop-Work made to order. oct4;ly

FALLSTON
Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING-STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,
The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES,
Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove
Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,
LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,
BEST BAKER,
MOST DURABLE
ALTOGETHER
THE BEST STOVE IN USE!

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,
which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons
Who have purchased and used the
GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,
Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.
apr20-tf. JOHN THORNILEY.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.—PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Condensed Time Table from December 22, 1872.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Fst Ex	No. 5. Mail.	No. 7 PacEx	No. 3. Nit Ex
Pittsburgh	145AM	710AM	910AM	130PM
Rochester	252	840	1025	240
Alliance	515	1145	130PM	528
Orrville	651	145PM	307	706
Mansfield	855	429	509	911
Crestline A	920	500	540	940
Crestline D	940	610AM	600	950
Forest	1105	755	755	1115
Lima	1208PM	905	913	1217AM
Fort Wayne	240	1150	1205AM	245
Plymouth	445	235PM	255	505
Chicago	750	630	650	820

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 8. Mail.	No. 2. Fst Ex	No. 6. PacEx	No. 4. Nit Ex
Chicago	515AM	920AM	530PM	920PM
Plymouth	915	1202PM	615	1250AM
Fort Wayne	1220PM	220	1120	325
Lima	245	407	118AM	515
Forest	400	508	227	623
Crestline A	535	630	405	805
Crestline D	1120AM	650	415	825
Mansfield	1205PM	719	443	855
Orrville	213	920	637	1106
Alliance	420	1100	825	110PM
Rochester	637	112AM	1148	339
Pittsburgh	810	220	1145AM	445

No. 1 daily except Monday: Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 & 8, daily, except Sunday; Nos. 3 & 6, daily.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after Dec. 22, 1872, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	830AM	155PM	400PM
Hudson	943	302	518
Ravenna	1015	333	548
Alliance	1110	413	635
Bayard	1144	444	
Wellsville	110PM	600	
Pittsburgh	340	820	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	145PM	
Wellsville	835	340	
Bayard	1030	453	
Alliance	1125	517	725AM
Ravenna	1212PM	555	815
Hudson	1245	620	900
Cleveland	155	720	1015

Leaves.	Arrives.
Bayard 12:10 & 500 p. m.	N.Philad. 3:00 & 730 p.m.
N.Phila. 6:40 a.m. & 1pm.	Bayard 9:45 a.m. & 4 p.m.

RIVER DIVISION.
GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP'S	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM	1050AM	335PM	
Bridgeport	553	1100	345	
Steubenville	657	1212PM	445	
Wellsville	815	135	620	
Rochester	920	235	715	
Pittsburgh	1040	340	820	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	115PM	425PM	
Rochester	740	220	550	
Wellsville	850	320	700	
Steubenville	950	420	800	
Bridgeport	1100	525	905	
Bellair	1110	540	920	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Manufacturers.

D. WOODRUFF. A. V. WOODRUFF.
Bridgewater Marble Works.
DEALERS in Italian and American Marble. All kinds of Marble Monumental Work done with neatness and dispatch. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Market Street, Bridgewater, Pa. jy24-ly.

ALLEGHENY CITY
STAIR-BUILDING
AND
WOOD-TURNING SHOP.
Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with all joints cut and bolted, ready to hang furnished on short notice WILLIAM PEOPLES.
mar6;ly] Cor. Webster St. & Graham alley.

PITTSBURGH MARBLEIZED MANTEL WORKS
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Also, Ranges, Grates, &c., and particular attention paid to Furnace Public and

J. B. SNEAD
Has now in operation a new
SAW AND PLANING MILL
IN FREEDOM, PA.,
Having the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of
FLOORING,
SIDING,
LATH, &C. &C.,
and is now prepared to attend to the building and repairing of
Steamboats, Barges, Flats, &c., &c..
Keeping constantly on hand a superior quality of Lumber The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly executed [aug22-ly

WILLIAM MILLER, - - - - - - JACOB TRAX,
PLANING MILL.
MILLER & TRAX,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Dressed Lumber,
SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c.

Scroll Sawing and Turning
DONE TO ORDER,

ORDERS BY MAIL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Mill Opposite the Railroad Station,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
april 19 '71; ly

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
PRINTING,
MANNILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw,
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS.
MANUFACTURED
And Sold At
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co..
82 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH
Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69

Boots and Shoes.

1872. Fall and Winter. 1872.
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters!
J. H. BORLAND,
Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street,
Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stocks, brought direct from the Manufactories for cash, before the recent advance in Leather, and will be sold at the lowest New-York and Boston Prices. Philadelphia City Made Goods at Manufacturers' prices, thus saving freight and expense.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

Special inducements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern bills duplicated. All Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my stock and prices, at
J. H. BORLAND'S,
53 & 55 Wood Street. [apr10-tf

SELECT POETRY.

BALLAD OF THE BALL.

GUS.
"Come right in! How are you, Fred?
Find a chair, and have a light?"

FRED.
"Well, old boy, recovered yet
From the Mather's jam last night?"

GUS.
"Didn't dance; the German's old-

FRED.
Didn't you! I had to lead—
Awful bore; but where were you?"

GUS.
"Sat it out with Mollie Meade.

"Jolly little girl she is—
Said she didn't c-a-r-e to dance—
Rather have a quiet chat,
Then she gave me such a glance.

"So when you had cleared the room,
And had captured all the chairs,
Having nothing else, we two
Took possession of the stairs.

"I was on the lower step—
Mollie on the next above,
Gave me her boquet to hold—
A-s-k-e-d me to draw on her glove.

"Then of course I squeezed her hand—
Talked about my wasted life—
Said my soul salvation must
Be a true and gentle wife.

"Then, you know, I used my eyes—
She believed me, every word,
Almost said she loved me—Jove!
Such a voice I never heard.

"Gave me some symbolic flower
With a meaning, oh, so sweet!
Don't know where it is, I'm sure,
Must have d-r-o-p-p-e-d in the street.

"How I spooned! and she—the goose!
Well, I know it wasn't right,
But she did believe me so,
That I—k-i-s-s-e-d her; pass a light."

JULIA.
"Mollie Meade! Well, I declare!
And walking up the avenue!
After what occurred last night,
Who'd a-thought of seeing you?

"Oh, you awful wicked girl—
There, don't blush—I saw it all."

MOLLIE.
"Saw all what?"

JULIA.
"Saw you, last night,
At the Mather's—in the hall."

MOLLIE.
"Oh, you horrid! where were you?
Wasn't Gus an awful goose?
Most men must be caught; but he
Run his neck in the noose.

"I was almost dead to dance—
I'd have done it if I could—
But papa said I must stop,
And I promised ma I would.

"So I looked up sweet and said
I didn't mind a talk with him.
Hope he didn't see my face—
Luckily the lights were dim

"Then he gently squeezed my hand,
Looking sweetly in my face
With his handsome, loving eyes,
Really, he's a funny case!

"He was all so earnest, too;
But I thought I'd have to laugh
When he kissed a flower I gave,
Looking silly as a calf

"I suppose Gus has it now,
In a wine glass on his shelves,
It's a mystery to me
Why men will deceive themselves.

"Saw him kiss me! Oh! you wretch;
Well, he begged so hard for one,
And thought there'd no one know.
So—I l-e-t him—just for fun

"I knew it wasn't really right
To trifle with his feelings dear,
But men are such funny things,
They need a Lesson once a year."
Eli Perkins.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

[From the Overland Monthly.]

A LOVE LEGEND.

OF THE MONTECITO GRAPE-VINE.

Nestled between the cloud-capped mountains and the sea, in the sunny regions of south California, lies the [illegible]. Here, through the long winter months, the air is mild and balmy, and the hills are rich with verdure. Pepper and acacia-trees mingle the grace of their perennial foliage with that of the sturdy live-oak and the dry leaved olive, all the year round; while flowers, both wild and cultivated, bloom in abounded profusion.

Santa Barbara claims to be one of the most favored spots on the globe for healthfulness, the geniality of its climate, and the beauty and productiveness of its semi-tropical vegetation. Differing from the Neapolitans, the Santa Barbarans say, "See Santa Barbara and live!"

About four miles from the town, in the valley of Montecito, grows the now famous grape-vine, one of the wonders for the tourists in southern California. It is the largest on record. It measures four feet, four inches in circumference at the ground, forty-one inches two feet from the ground, and rises eight feet before branching out; then, spreading with extreme luxuriance, its branches cover more than five thousand square feet, and are supported by fifty-two trellises. The largest branch is thirty inches in circumference, and were it not for rigid pruning, the branches would extend indefinitely in every direction. It is of the Mission variety and exceedingly prolific, producing annually from five to six tons of grapes, which hang in massive clusters beneath the trellises, the effect of which, in the mellow autumn-time, excites admiration and wonder. It is claimed that it has produced 7,000 bunches of grapes, varying from one to four pounds in weight each. A bean was put in a vase for each bunch plucked, until the beans numbered seven thousand. It grows on a sunny slope of the foot-hills, commanding a fine view of the rugged mountains in one direction, and in the other, the lovely Montecito valley, with glimpses of the blue Pacific. The vine is irrigated by waters from the hot springs a few miles distant; and the country about the vine is very beautiful and Mexican in its natural and artificial surroundings.

There is a tradition connected with the origin of this vine we wish to record. Seventy years ago, during the occupancy of the Mission fathers, there lived in the vicinity of Los Angels a beautiful young Spanish girl. Nearly all Spanish girls, while in the bloom and freshness of youth, possess more or less of their national cast of beauty; but the Senorita Marcellina had, from childhood, been the acknowledged queen among the maidens of her native place. Her complexion, tinged with the warm, brunette hue of her race, was clear and bright with the rich tint of health. Her wealth of black hair fell in rippling waves far below her waist; and her large dark eyes were fringed with silken lashes that matched the exquisite pencilling of the arched brows above them. Her parents, though belonging to the better class of Spanish, had become poor through extravagance and mismanagement, and had formed the project of bettering their fortunes by wedding their lovely daughter to some wealthy Don.

The lovely Marcellina did not lack for admirers nor ardent lovers, and among them all Senor Barlos de Domingues was the favorite and the accepted suitor. He was handsome, tall, and manly, but alas! without fortune, and socially not the equal of Marcellina. As may be supposed, his suit met with no encouragement from the Don and Dona Feliz; and they, finding the attachment between the young people was becoming stronger than accorded with their plans for their daughter, resolved to remove to Santo Barbara—a mission some hundred miles north—where resided many wealthy families, among whom they doubted not an alliance would be formed suitable in fortune and position.

The announcement of their contemplated removal struck dismay to the hearts of Marcellina and Carlos; but the latter, receiving courage from desperation, presented his suit to the parents. As was anticipated, it was scornfully rejected, and further intercourse sternly forbidden. The lovers were, however, too ardent to be separated thus, and, through the medium of an old Indian nurse, who was devoutly attached to the girl, they obtained one interview before parting.

In the early twilight, Marcellina stole out to an olive-orchard, surrounded by an adobe wall, which lay back of the paternal mansion. Here she stood, waiting with throbbing heart, the arrival of her lover, while her nurse kept watch on the other side of the wall, ready to give the alarm, by a signal agreed upon, should any one approach from the house. Already the shadows lay dark beneath the thick, low branches of the olive-trees, and at every rustle and sound the fair transgressor started and trembled. Suddenly a tall figure sprang over the wall, and crept stealthily along in its shadow, till he came close to where the waiting maiden stood. "Carlos," she cried, holding out her trembling hands. "It is you, Marcellina! Ah poor little one, how she trembles! They are very cruel, darling, but we will not be separated. They shall not take you from me, my precious one."

And then he spoke long, low and rapidly in the beautiful Spanish language—so exquisitely fitted for expressions of tenderness and endearments—telling her that, as her parents objected to their union on the ground of his poverty, he had determined to win wealth; that an old Indian, bound to him by ties of gratitude, possessed knowledge of a rich mine far away among the mountains, and to which he had promised to guide him and his company; and, by courage and skill, he would soon return to claim her hand from her ambitious, avaricious parents.

"Remain true to me, Lina, and resist their scheming. Wait for me but two years, my darling, and if, at the end of that time, you do not hear from me, know that I have perished in the attempt to win you."

He then gave her a cutting from a grape-vine, telling her to carry it to her new home and plant it, keeping it as a reminder of him, and that, while it lived and flourished, she might know he loved her and was true to her. The cutting was in the form of a riding-whip, and as such she was to carry it, for her journey was to be performed on horseback."

Vowing eternal fidelity, the lovers parted, and, the next morning, Don and Donna Feliz, with their daughter and attendants, started on their journey; while Carlos & Co., with their Indian guide, wended their way, full of hope and confidence, over the mountain trail.

Marcellina, as may be supposed, made little use of her switch to urge her mustang along the weary way between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara. Arriving at their destination—four miles from the mission of Santa Barbara—her first act was to plant the cutting upon the hillside, with many tears and prayers to the Virgin for the success and safety of her lover.

The vine grew and flourished with wonderful luxuriance, and gladdened the heart of the waiting maiden, who could hardly have borne [illegible] of anxiety and suspense [illegible] silent encouragement; [illegible] Don and Dona had found as [illegible] a suitable companion for [illegible] sation for her hand. He was [illegible] of good circumference, and grizzled with years, but to counterbalance those defects in a lover, his fingers and shirt fronts shone with gems. Marcellina's violent opposition, however, while it did not move them to renounce their purpose, induced them to postpone the marriage, in the hope that she would forget her former lover, and become more reconciled to their will.

In the interval thus granted, the time for the return of Carlos would expire; and Marcellina prayed daily for the return of her betrothed, with the fortune that was to find him favor in the eyes of her parents. The two years were rapidly drawing to a close, and yet no sign or token had come, save what she found in the vigorous growth of her cherished vine. At length her parents, pressed with poverty and weary of their prolonged indulgence to what they considered an idle fancy, fixed the day for the wedding of the suitor of their choice, whose only recommendation was his wealth.

The eve of Marcellina's wedding-day was the second anniversary of the parting in the olive-grove, when Carlos told her that, if he did not return or send her word within two years, she might know he was dead. She had crept away from the scene of busy preparation within her home and, hiding herself beneath the shadow of her beloved vine—which was now large enough to shelter her from casual observation in the uncertain gloaming—she sobbed and wept calling upon the Virgin, in hopeless anguish, to take her away to the spirit world, where she believed Carlos to be.

Approaching footsteps arrested her attention. She started guiltily and attempted to hide her tears, for she dared not let her parents know she still mourned her absent lover.

"Lina—Lina!" greeted her ears in a familiar voice, and stayed her flight. Tremblingly she awaited the near approach of the intruder, when, with one wild, joyous cry of "Carlos!" she dropped into his arms, her beautiful head pressed close to his throbbing heart.

It was indeed Carlos, returned at last, faithful to his promise, bringing with him a fortune at least equal to that of her aged and detested suitor.

Carlos, with faith in his love and confidence in his ultimate success, followed the Indian across the coast range into the heart of the Sierras, where he proved the honesty of his guide and the truth of his promises by the marvellous deposits of gold to which he led them. Two years sufficed to gain the fortunes for which they so earnestly sought and strove.

All other things being equal, the Don and Donna consented that their daughter should choose between the suitors, and the next day, instead of being led to the altar a wretched sacrifice to their ambition and avarice, she went as the willing and happy bride of her adoring Carlos.

Years passed away; Don and Donna Feliz died, and reverses deprived Carlos of his wealth. But, strange to say the faithful vine, once a token of fidelity between the lovers, now became the means of support; for so prolific had it become, and so little did the indolent Spanish about them turn their attention to the culture of the grape, that its fruit brought them an income sufficient for their maintenance.

About twelve years ago a second vine sprang up near the original one, and grew rapidly, until now it nearly equals it in size. A large dancing floor was erected beneath the shadow of the vine, and here the Spanish youths and maidens united in the merry dance on Sabbath evenings, according to their national custom. Carlos and Marcellina died at a good old age, leaving behind them three hundred lineal decendants, and the big grape vine, which will keep green their memory and the story of their love and faithfulness, long after children and grandchildren cease to tell the story.

Hundreds of tourists annually visit the place, and wonder while they gaze upon its vast proportions, and listen to the accounts of its marvellous productiveness.

Yet, to me, the heart history of which it is a living memento is its greatest charm; and I love to dream, while standing beneath its spreading branches, and gazing far out upon the broad, blue Pacific, whose waters sparkle in the distance, of the true-hearted Spanish maiden who planted it in the faith which springs from an immortal lover and watered it with her tears.

◆

SENATORIAL BRIBERY.

The Caldwell Investigation.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Caldwell investigation was continued yesterday morning by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Senator Caldwell informed the Committee that, as he was sick, he desired this meeting to be postponed until Monday. Senator Morton said that the Committee had so much business before it that it would be impossible to do so. Judge Crozier, Senator Caldwell's counsel, was, however, present, and the investigation proceeded by the examination of ex-Gov. Carney of Leavenworth, Kansas. Before beginning his testimony, Gov. Carney said that there were certain transactions between men that ought to be regarded as secret, and he was sorry that some things of such a character which took place between himself, Mr. Caldwell and Len. T. Smith had already been revealed by Smith and Caldwell. Gov. Carney added that he had avoided going to Topeka when the Legislative investigation took place there on account of the secrecy of the arrangements referred to. Senator Morton remarked that Gov. Carney was not present as a voluntary witness, but was bound to tell all he knew about the matter under investigation. His testimony was substantially as follows:

Some time before the meeting of the Legislature, perhaps a week or ten days, the witness was told by Mr. Scott, a banker at Leavenworth, that Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Smith would like to see him. He met them at the First National Bank, and at that interview Mr. Caldwell said that he was a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and wished to know if witness intended also to be a candidate. Carney replied, expressing some surprise at the question, that he should not. Caldwell then asked for his support. Carney said that he could not promise that. He had long been before the people of Kansas, and if he owed political service to anybody it was to those who had given him support in times past. On some accounts he would prefer the election of Clarke to Caldwell; there were some respectable people in Kansas who desired Clarke's election, but he knew of no one who desired to see Caldwell succeed. Caldwell replied that the witness was mistaken; he had been talking around among the members elect of the Legislature, and was convinced that the time had come for Leavenworth to secure a Senator. If a Leavenworth man went into the canvass with money, and means, he could be elected, and he, Caldwell, was prepared to win in the coming contest. He continued to press witness for his support, offering him po-[illegible] could support Caldwell. His political expenses during many years past had been heavy, and his support now would be simply a matter of dollars and cents; he would do it for $15,000. Caldwell said that he would give him $15,000 when he was elected. That Carney would not agree to, and so the matter ended for the time.

When the Legislature met, Carney did not go to Topeka for several days. During the latter part of the week when he did go, and on the evening of his arrival; Len. Smith called upon him, and said that the canvass was proceeding so favorably that witness's assistance was the only thing necessary to insure success. The next day Carney called together the Leavenworth delegation for consultation. Three members of that delegation were in favor of Mr. Caldwell's election, and they were the only members of the Legislature whom Carney knew of who were his supporters. Some of the delegation pressed Carney to allow his name to be used. This he refused to do, saying that if he was a candidate both he and Caldwell would be defeated. It was currently reported that Caldwell would spend $250,000, and he, Carney would have no chance. Carney afterward called together some of his other friends in the Legislature and similar consultations took place. A number of these latter gentlemen then called on Mr. Caldwell, and on their return told Gov. Carney that they had come to the same conclusion that he had, and that he had better not stand as a candidate. Soon after this Carney told Smith that he would accept his offer of $15,000. The bargain was concluded, and Smith asked as a favor that Carney would take his note at 30 days for $10,000, and his due-bill for $5,000 the latter to be paid when Caldwell was elected. The $10,000 note was paid at maturity, but the $5,000 was not paid until some time last spring. These negotiations took place between Smith and Carney alone, but the witness knew that Caldwell was a party to them, because he had asked Smith to pay the due-bill, but Smith replied that Caldwell was to pay it. Carney afterward had several conversations with Caldwell about this $5,000. On one occasion Caldwell said that the Kansas Pacific Railroad owed him some money as a part of his election expenses, but that they had not paid it, and that the railroad would not get any legislation, as far as he was concerned, until they did pay it.

Gov. Carney denied positively Len. Smith's statement that Smith had paid him $7,000. The circumstances in connection with that $7,000 check, according to Gov. Carney, were as follows: About the 23d of of January, Mr. T. J. Anderson came into the room which was used for the meetings of Caldwell's Campaign Committee, and told Len. Smith, in witness's presence, that he must have $7,000 that evening. Smith replied that he did not have it. Anderson said that a check would do, but that he must at all events have the money. Smith then gave Anderson a paper which witness supposed was a check. Anderson went away, and in about 15 minutes returned and said that the persons for whom the money was obtained would be willing enough to take the check at ordinary times, but these were political times, and they would prefer the money. Len. Smith then became very angry, tore up the check, and said that they might go to the d—l. Anderson and Smith then had a conversation apart, after which Smith asked Carney if he would indorse his check on Scott & Co. for $7,000. He did so. Anderson went out, and soon after returned with a small package done up in a newspaper and looking very much like money. This package Anderson left on a table in a private room, and several hours after remarked that somebody had taken that package. Smith replied that no fuss had better be made about it until after the election. Witness had an idea that the package contained money, and that it was intended for somebody.

Caldwell has told the witness that his election had cost him more than $60,000, and that he owed his election to him and his friends. When the canvass was in progress, Caldwell told the witness that if, after his election, any of his friends desired anything, he hoped they would call upon him. Some of Carney's friends did write to Caldwell, and sent the letters through Carney, who indorsed the requests they obtained. At one time, Caldwell called on Gov. Carney, at his store, and, taking out of his pocket a memorandum-book, after examining it, remarked that he did not owe certain men, whom he named, anything, for he had paid them for their votes. To one member of the Legislature, Byers by name, Caldwell said he had paid $2,500. At one time, some one remarked that Segate was an expensive member. Caldwell replied that he was not, and that he only cost $1,000

Gov. Carney was then questioned by various members of the Committee in regard to several points of his testimony. At an early interview between Smith, Caldwell, and Carney, Smith told Caldwell that he had already involved him to the amount of $40,000. Caldwell remarked that this was a large sum, and asked Carney how much he thought the election would cost. Carney replied that he had no doubt that he could carry the election for the sum it was currently reported he was willing to spend ($250,000). Smith then told Caldwell that it was necessary to have courage, and put out money so that he should lead on the first ballot, and that if Caldwell would allow him to go on he would secure his election, or would pay half the expenses. The witness also remembered hearing Smith tell T. J. Anderson, when the latter asked for money for members of the Legislature, that they had used all the currency there was in the banks, but that they had sent for more, and that the members must be patient. Anderson was employed by Caldwell and Smith to secure votes; he was to get them any way he could, by the use of money, if necessary. On one occasion, Smith said that the Kansas Pacific Railroad had paid him $10,000; Gov. Carney supposed at the time that it was money contributed by the Company to assist Caldwell. Carney repeated the description given by a previous witness of the manner of conducting the business of Caldwell's Campaign Committee. Carney labored with his own friends in the Legislature, and on some occasions when he was talking with them they would say they understood that every body was being paid for votes; that they would have to defend their action at home and that if Caldwell wanted their votes, he must pay for them. Carney was in the habit of reporting these cases to the Committee or to Len Smith, and Anderson was generally appointed to look after them. One member of the Legislature, named Williams, was in considerable trouble about whom he should vote for, and was a long time in doubt. At last this man came to Gov. Carney and asked his opinion of Smith's responsibility. He said that he had concluded to vote for Caldwell, and that Smith had agreed to give him some money. Carney told him that Len Smith's credit was good. George Smith said in Carney's hearing, one day before the [illegible] arrange- [illegible] owed a note for [illegible] that Butler which he was a partner, and that he had been obliged to give up that note to Butler. Gov. Carney was asked if he knew or had heard of the payment of any money to Sidney Clarke for his expenses. He replied that he did not. In the evening after the first ballot had been taken, Len Smith came into a room where Carney was, and asked for Caldwell. Some one replied that he was probably with Clarke. Smith exclaimed, "What the devil is he doing there! I have reckoned with all his men." On another occasion Carney heard Len Smith say that if he was in Caldwell's place he would not give Clarke a cent. It was generally understood that some arrangement had been made between them. Two or three days before the election a Mr. Manning, a member of the Legislature, called on Carney to ask his advice about voting. Carney told him that between Clarke and Caldwell he had better vote for the latter. Manning said that he would not take any of Caldwell's money, but that if he could get a loan of $2,000 for two or three years, on his note responsibly indorsed, he would vote for Caldwell. Carney mentioned the matter to Caldwell, and he said that he should be glad to give Manning such a loan. After the election Caldwell said that he did not have the money and could not, therefore, lend it. In closing his testimony Carney said that the Senatorial campaign of 1871, was a very dirty and very disgraceful one.

◆

A FAIR CAPTIVE.

An American Lady Abducted from Marseilles—Two Years a Captive in Egypt—How She was Carried Off, and How Released.

For the past two weeks the city of Marseilles, France, has been intensely excited, in consequence of a very singular affair, the heroine of which is a lady of American birth, and excellent connections in this country. About six years ago, Henry F. Bigelow, a commission merchant of No. 210 Canal street, New Orleans, failed in that city, in consequence of losses sustained during the civil war, and went to Marseiles, where he succeeded in obtaining a good position in a prominent mercantile house. Mr. Bigelow was a widower, and was accompanied by his only daughter, Bertha, then about eighteen years old, and endowed with remarkable personal charms. Her father moved in the best society of his new home, and the beauty and grace of his daughter were not long in attracting admirers. She treated them politely, but, after all, coldly, until one day she was brought in contact with a dashing French seaman, of the First Oriental steamships. His name was Maurice Kervel. He was but little over thirty years old, tall and handsome, an excellent conversationalist, and the very man to win the good graces of a susceptible young lady. He became very intimate with Miss Bertha Bigelow, and one day he astonished her father not a little by asking him for the hand of his charming daughter. Mr. Bigelow was at first inclined to look favorably upon the suit of the enamored sailor, the more so as his daughter seemed to reciprocate his affection; but a close inquiry into the affairs and character of M. Maurice Kervel, convinced Mr. Bigelow that he was not a suitable match for his daughter. He found that Kervel was a man of extravagant habits and choleric temper; that when under the influence of liquor he was extremely quarrelsome, and had fought several duels; that he had run through with the fortune his parents had left him, and that he had nothing to depend on but his very modest pay. The result of all this was that he was requested to discontinue his visits. Kervel left Mr. Bigelow muttering threats of revenge.

Miss Bertha seemed to care very little about the breaking off of this flirtation with her lover, and in 1868 she was married to a merchant named Jouvinet, a man of means, with whom she lived happily for a year. In June, 1869, her husband returned one evening to his delightful country residence, but to his astonishment, did not find his wife in her apartments. He questioned the servants about the whereabouts of their mistress, and they said that they had seen Mme. Jouvinet walking in the garden a little before dusk. M. Jouvinet searched every nook of the garden and the neighborhood, but not a trace of his beautiful wife was to be found. He sent out messengers in all directions, but they returned without bringing any information. An examination of the lady's boudoir furnished no clue whatever as to where she might have gone. The husband passed a wretched night, hoping every moment for his wife's return; but morning dawned and she had not yet come. He then sent for the police, and several detectives began to look for the missing lady. They were unable to find any trace of her after a protracted and patient search. Advertisements, offers of large rewards for information concerning her, remained without result. Both the husband and father abandoned all hopes of seeing her again, and an impenetrable veil seemed to surround her fate. Jouvinet, after mourning for her loss for eighteen months, applied to the Court for an annulation of his marriage with Miss Bigelow, and he was waiting for a rendition of the decree when, on the 3d of November last, an event of the most startling character occurred. He was seated in his counting room in the Rue Grande, pouring over his ledger, when the door was suddenly opened, and a veiled lady stepped in. She drew back her veil, and displayed a bronzed face, the features of which he knew only too well. In the next moment he rushed into her arms, exclaiming, "Bertha! Bertha!" It is his long-lost wife.

The explanations she gave him while they sat locked in each other's arms, about her sudden and long absence, were so strange that even the chroniquor of the Marseilles *Nouvelliste*, to whose pen we are indebted for all these particulars, confessed he had rarely met with anything more romantic in his long journalistic career. Mme. Jouvinet stated that on the evening when she had been parted from her husband she had gone into the garden to breathe a little fresh air. All of a sudden she had been seized by several men, who rushed from behind a shrub. In an instant they had blindfolded and gagged her, and carried her to a carriage, which rapidly drove off with her. Then she had become unconscious, and when she awoke again, she found herself in the cabin of a ship, which was rocking in the waves. To her dismay, Maurice Kervel was the first who entered her cabin. He told her cooly that he had long ago left the naval service of France, and was now master of a bark in the Levant trade. She then implored him to restore her to liberty, which he refused, informing her at the same time that she would henceforth have to live with him at his villa in the environs of Alexandria; and he threatened to kill her in case she attempt to escape. Her prayers, her tears, her despair, were unavailing, and, trusting to meet by-and-by with an opportunity to communicate with her folks, she followed Kervel to Alexandria. The house to which he [illegible] she was well treated, leave the place. A very strict surveillance was kept over her by the servants, whose language she was unable to understand. She began already to despair, when Kervel one day told her she must go with him up the Nile. Two days afterward he brought her to the country place of a wealthy Egyptian, Balan Bey, and to her horror, she found that Kervel had ceded her to him, and that she was henceforth to be the inmate of an Oriental harem, filled with Egyptian and Abyssinian women, who looked with decided aversion upon the fair new-comer. For four months she endured all the horrors of this life, when she was one day introduced by Balan Bey to an elderly man, who was no other than Nuber Pascha, a noted Egyptian diplomatist, and conversant with the French language. She confided herself to him, he immediately promised to restore her to her husband. A few days afterward she was on board the Alexandrian steamship Calathee, bound for Marseilles.

The Marseilles papers, in commenting on this extraordinory case demand that President Theirs should insist upon the extradition of Kervel on the part of the Egyptian authorities. Kervel is said to be quite a favorite of the Khedive's, and a man of the most desperate character.

◆

Ruined, Deserted and Re-united at Last—A Romance in Real Life in Oildom.

On Friday last there appeared at the office of Esquire Culbertson, in Venango boro, Crawford county, a very neatly attired and handsome looking young lady, of about twenty years of age, who sought a private interview with the Squire. It was accorded her, and she proceeded to unravel a very remarkable and yet romantic episode in the history of her life.

Five years ago, when she was about fifteen years of age, she was living with a family who resided in Cussewago township, about two miles from Venango boro. During the time she resided there, a young man came along and stopped for a few weeks at the house where she was staying, being a friend or acquaintance of the family. While this young man was there, who was only about sixteen years of age, the family had occasion to visit some friends at a distance, which would require a stay of some three days, and in their absence left the young girl and the young man before spoken of to take care of the house. A storm coming up, the old folks were delayed from home longer than they expected, but when they returned they found everything apparently all right. In a few days the young man left, and in due season the young girl had to take upon herself the name of mother, without, however, the honors. A bright, bouncing and healthy baby was the result of those few days of experience in housekeeping on the part of those young and ardent lovers.—The poet says:

"Give me the love of two hearts young and beating
With passion's wave, fierce as the ocean's swell
When the deep billows, high and wild, are meeting
And blending into one; and the soft knell
That softly rings from lips in tender greeting
Is like the music of a fairy bell;
And each fair cheek with mutual blushing glows
In all the bright effulgence of the rose."

However, in this case the poet's wish was carried rather further than designed, even by the poet himself, and consequently the result.

Well, the young mother being an orphan, and having to work for her own living, was placed in very unpleasant circumstances. She came down at the time to Squire Culbertson's office, and swore the child upon the young man who had accomplished her ruin, but upon search being instituted, his whereabouts could not be ascertained. A friend near here offered to take the child, as it was a very bright, pretty little girl, and adopt it into his family. After many struggles between love and duty, she gave it up to her friend, and fondly pressing a maternal kiss upon the object of her love and her dishonor, left it, blighted thus in early life, to seek work and sustenance in some place more remote from the scene of her girlish shame. Thus out into the world she went, hiding in her breast the story of her dishonor, and stifling her love for her unfortunate offspring.

She found work at Oil City, where she remained for some time; from there she went to Rouseville, and found employment; from thence to Union, where she served as a dining-room girl in one of the leading hotels, and seemed to command good wages and ready work wherever she went, being an industrious and well-behaved girl. Having occasion to visit Meadville a few weeks ago, she concluded to take the train and revisit some of her old friends near Venango. As the train at Meadville was about to start, and she was leaving the reception room to enter the car, she suddenly met the young man, the father of her child. Both stopped as if spell-bound, looking at each other for the first time after a separation of five years since the misguided love of their early youth.

After the first surprise and greeting was over, the young man drew her to one side, and they mutually narrated to each other the events of their strange and checkered lives. As the eastward bound train moved out of the depot unnoticed by the young couple, they there renewed the vows of a truer and holier love, and were married shortly after, and are now living happily together. They both expressed a desire to have their child back with them, and this was the object of her visit to Venango on Friday, to consult with Mr. Culbertson as to whether they could with propriety demand the child from its adopted parents. The Squire advised her that she had better not do so unless the people were willing to give her up. Mr. C. gave our reporter the names of all the parties concerned, but did not wish them made public, however, and remarked that the above was one of those strange romances which so often occur in real life, but seldom terminate so pleasantly.—*Meadville Republican.*

◆

☞ In respect to the usury laws, the repeal of which in Pennsylvania is being urged, the New York *Post* says: "It is one of the privileges of our system that independent separate State experiments can be tried on a small scale without periling the interest of others. Now, this experiment has been tried not hastily, nor in obscure places, but in the most intelligent, cultivated and far seeing community that we have—that of Massachusetts. Six years ago, in accordance with the teachings of every enlightened political economist that has written, and at the demand of the agricultural no less than the commercial classes, it passed an act fixing the rate of interest at six per cent, in all cases, save when it was otherwise agreed upon, and not a man in the State would now go back to the old law. Rhode Island has done the same, Connecticut has done the same and other New England States are prepared to do it, simply because they have observed the good effects of the change. Interest is not higher than it was, on the contrary is lower; the money market is less liable to stringencies, small lenders and small borrowers on better terms, and the whole condition of things is improved."

◆

An Erring Husband Meets With [illegible]

The Cheyenne *Leader* [illegible] reports that a Mr. G. Sloan, Wednesday evening, [illegible] struck last five miles northeast of Cehyenne, on the road leading to the White river Agency, the apparently dead body of a man. Upon close examination the breath of life seemed to be still in the body, although the man was evidently near death's door, the extremities being frozen stiff. Mr. Sloan made an unsuccessful attempt to mount the body on his horse, and immediately returned to Cheyenne for assistance. Mr. Mead, Deputy Sheriff, proceeded at once to the spot, and removed the body to the office of Dr. Russell, in our neighboring city. Here everything was done to induce the ebbing tide of life to return, but all efforts proved futile—the spirit returned to its Creator. From an examination of some papers and letters found on the unfortunate man, it would appear that he came from Omaha. The letters were dated Napoleon, Ohio, and addressed to W. F. Hague, Omaha, Neb. They were written by a "Mrs. Hague," and were the outpourings of a loving heart to a wayward and intemperate husband, appealing to him for God's sake and the love he bore her and the little one lying upon her bosom, to cease drinking, to become a man once more and return to his family. Such was the victim—such the wife and such the horrible end. Alas! for poor mortality.

◆

MATRIMONIAL TROUBLES.

Divorces in San Francisco.

The city of San Francisco is not remarkable for the high state of its matrimonial felicity. To be sure, things have somewhat improved in the past decade, but there is yet a certain eccentricity in San Franciscan marital circles that is peculiar to the climate and the place. In the matter of divorces there is a change for the better. In 1859 the divorces granted were more than ten per cent. of the whole number of families, while in the past year the proportion fell to five per cent. But in the outer character of their freaks, when freak they must, the 'Friscan husband and wife are unapproachable. A case has just appeared before the courts where a young man, wedded to a very beautiful and estimable young lady, absconded an hour after the ceremony, and returned from a jaunt of two years with the simple explanation that the occasion had proved too much for his equanimity. The court rightly held that the wedding lacked an essential point of consummation, and that the lady was free to resume her maiden name.

Another case, just developed, is that of an enterprising youngster who married a lady of wealth, forged a power of attorney over her own and her mother's property and depar'ed after a week's honeymoon with $25,000 of his ill gotten gains. It first entered into the hearts of the deserted to catch the young runaway without any publicity, and then reform him. A private detective followed him into Kansas, when he was advised by telegraph to cease his quest, and the matter was put into the hands of the public authorites. The fact of there having been a mother-in-law does not in the least palliate the youngster's sins, as she was a trifle more devoted to him, if possible, than his wife. The third case which we have gleaned from the San Francisco papers in the last few days is the most curious of all. John Richards, capitalist, married Kate Dudley, seamstress, and lived hapily with her for a year or more. Amid the luxuries of wealth the fair Kate forgot her ancient aptness with the needle, and was taken pleasantly to task one day by the partner of her joys for the slovenly manner in which she darned his stocking. "Dont believe you know much about sewing, anyhow," said the injured lord. Playfully retaliating against this aspersion, Kate privately sewed his night-shirt together just beneath the sleeves. She'd show him she knew how to sew." She had sewed the wind and reaped a whirlwind. Unable to get into the garment, John kicked Kate out of bed to facilitate the operation. She forthwith lit upon his head with the stove-poker, and, like the hero of 'Truthful James' narrative, the subsequent proceedings interested him no more. Out of all this grew a divorce suit, and Kate now sews and rips as of yore, while John sits desolate on his hearthstone, with less silver in his pocket, and more in his trepanned skull

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to
WEYAND & TREIBER, Beaver, Pa.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, - - - - - - - - EDITOR.

Beaver, Pa., January, 29 1873.

THE trial of "Boss" Tweed for swindling New York out of some twenty or fifty millions of dollars has been progressing in that city for the past two or three weeks. The evidence thus far shows him to have been one of the most cunning villains of his time; still there are persons who claim that our own State Treasury ring can produce two or three men who are fully his equals.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* of Monday morning announces a change of editors—C. D. Brigham retiring, and Russell Errett mounting the editorial chair. Mr. Errett is a practical newspaper man, and possesses undoubted editorial ability. That he will make the *Commercial* a newspaper of vast influence there is hardly a doubt. Mr. Brigham's retirement carries him all the way to Florida.

THE inauguration ceremonies at Harrisburg last week, were witnessed by a large crowd of people, the great bulk of whom, however, came from Philadelphia. The new Governor's inaugural address will be found on one of the outside pages of the ARGUS of this week. We advise our readers to give this document a careful reading. Whether the new Governor will give us an administration worthy of the majority he received last fall remains to be seen.

THE Credit Mobilier investigation is still progressing at Washington. Thus far it has enveloped quite a number of our prominent Congressmen. Those most deeply implicated up to the present time are Brooks of New York, Boyer, Scofield and Kelley of this State, Garfield and Bingham of Ohio, Colfax of Indiana and Dawes of Massachusetts. The present position of these men does not accord with their fierce denials of guilt a short time ago. To where are we drifting! Honesty on the part of our public servants seems to be growing obsolete.

HON. SIMON CAMERON was on Tuesday of last week re-elected to the United States Senate. Hon. W. A. Wallace was his principal competitor, the latter receiving 48 votes and General Cameron, 72. Col. A. K. McClure voted for T. M. Marshall, esq. This makes the fourth time General Cameron has been elected Senator for Pennsylvania. The first victory gained by him for Senatorial honors was over George W. Woodward. The second time he defeated Col. Forney; the third time he came in ahead of Mr. Buckalew, and the fourth time he leaves Mr. Wallace in the rear. Money is said to have "put him through" on the three former occasions, but merit, we will suppose, did it for him on Tuesday of last week.

IF we cannot say that "Homo," *alias* Samuel Mason of Canton is particularly truthful, we can nevertheless pay him the compliment of being exceedingly *brave*. He butts up against figures and written testimony with about as much heroism and discretion as does the [illegible] and gave us a pocket knife worth perhaps 50 cents more, in March 1872, but the receipt we gave him at that time for the money, and the figures printed on the tab of his paper ever since, ought to satisfy even him that that payment was set opposite to his *arrearage account*. For if we must say it, we suppose we must, that Mr. Mason was not an *advance* paying subscriber. On the contrary, he was about as slow in that particular as molasses in January, or about as difficult to bring to time as it is to get "Prof." Curtis, to write a "puff" for a characterless friend, or some one who has a few dollars worth of patronage to give in return. Mr. Mason! send the ducats this way. We are anxious to discontinue your paper, but really we can't afford to do so until the little william is satisfactorily settled.

ON Friday, January 17, the local elections were held in Bradford county, and the result, on the prohibition question, is between four and five thousand majority against the granting of license within the next three years. It seems, from the elections already held in the State on that question, that there will hardly be a county within its limits which will vote in favor of whisky. In that event the politicians will have a "hard row to hoe." It is alleged, and with the semblance of truth too, that a lot of wire-workers in Pennsylvania made a "trade" last summer with the Liquor League, whereby it was stipulated that if the League would cast its vote in a certain way, they, (the politicians referred to), would see that the Local Option law should be repealed the present winter. The vote was cast in accordance with the contract, and the League are now clamoring for the fulfillment of its second condition. The politicians would like to carry out the bargain in good faith, but then they hear the thunder of the people against repeal, and hardly know which way to turn or what to do. Under these circumstances we presume the most of them will *work* for the League with all *their* might, but will finally *vote* against it. To all of whom we would say: "Gentlemen, look out, you are watched pretty closely on this question."

THE Pittsburgh *Mail* has been able to stomach almost everything attempted by men who claimed to be Republicans. That it is getting tired of the nauseous doses of the party leaders will be seen from the following extract clipped from one of its editorials last week: The recent developments touching the election of Senators by the Legislatures of the several States are well calculated to excite disgust, and to arouse the people to a proper sense of their importance in this matter. The people annually or biennially return, as they think, honorable men to the Legislature; have placed their faith in the integrity of their representatives, and have been content with their choice of Senators to the National Congress. But the class of men who of late have managed to buy their way into the Senate seems to have impressed the people with the fact that neither the honesty nor the capacity of candidates are taken into consideration in their selection, but rather the length of their purses and their willingness to pay. Compare the Caldwells, the Pattersons and the Boggs of to-day with the Clays, the Calhouns and the Bentons of a few years ago, and the public may see how rapidly we are degenerating. It is not that our public men are degenerating in intellect, but that the elective power is growing fearfully corrupt; it is not that capable, honest men do not offer themselves, but that they are unwilling to sacrifice their integrity to the whims of the lobby and speculating legislators. The times are propitious for a change in the manner of choosing Senators, and if the election was placed in the hands of the sovereign power of the Government—the people, we need have no fear of securing an abler body of statesmen than that we now have.

ONE after another of our political idols are being broken. There is no public man in the whole country in whose honesty and truthfulness we had more confidence than in Schuyler Colfax. Yet look at this. In a speech delivered by him last September he declared; "Neither Oakes Ames nor "any other person ever gave or offer- "ed to me one share or twenty shares "or two thousand shares, in Mobilier "or any other railroad stock, and un- "fortunately I have never received "the value of a farthing out of the "270 per cent dividends, nor the 800 "per cent dividends in cash, stock, "and bonds you have read about ev- "ery day for the past month, nor one "hundred per cent, nor one tenth of "one per cent." In his examination before the Committee, he testified that after agreeing to buy 20 shares, and paying $500 on account, he broke off the bargain and allowed Mr. Ames to keep the $500 because he had been unfortunate in business. He added, "I never received a dollar in bonds, "stock, or money as dividends," and furthermore declared that he was out of pocket $500 by the operation, and that "Ames never paid him the val- "ue of a dollar on any account what- "ever." Mr. Ames did not contradict this testimony at the time, but he now swears that Mr. Colfax bought the 20 shares in full, and is still the owner of them; that they were paid for in part by 80 per cent dividends due soon after the date of the transaction, and the rest by Mr. Colfax's check for $534 72; and that Mr. Colfax did receive one dividend of $1,200, paid by a check to "S. C. "or bearer," on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. This officer confirms the statment as to the check.

If the country goes on at this rate much longer, in whom can we trust, and where will we land?

DURING the summer and fall there was no little murmuring in Independence and adjoining townships relative to the want of judgment on the part of our Commissioners in the building of a bridge across Raccoon, near Boktown. As the whole neighborhood supposed would be the case, the bridge stood but a short time after its completion, for a few weeks ago an ice gorge came along, the bridge was taken away, and left in a field hard by. It was an iron structure, and the material is worthless for any purpose. The location being in Mr. Torrence's division, he, of course, comes in for the lion's share of the blame. A notice of the loss of this bridge and a temperate reflection on the commissioners for a lack *of foresight* in its construction was sent us for publication by a prominent and respectable citizen of that locality. We gave his communication room in the ARGUS as we were in duty bound to do, but it seems now that the commissioners took great umbrage at us for allowing an humble countryman to speak his mind through our paper, for we heard very quickly afterwards that "the ARGUS should not print the receipts and expenditures this year." Taking into account the fact that it is the duty of the Commissioners to lay this statistical exhibit before as many of the tax payers as possible, and the other fact, that the ARGUS has a larger circulation in the county than any other paper published in it, the length to which they are pushing their anger will be readily seen. We are not, however, feeling wretched over their determination. We will publish the receipts and expenditures nevertheless, and at our own private cost. We do not know too, but this leaves us just where we desire to stand. If we receive neither justice courtesies nor favors from the Commissioners, they can of course, not charge us with ingratitude afterwards, when we speak of other bridges, appointments and expenditures that demand an airing. Nor can they reasonably expect us to enter an energetic protest to the general belief and oft-repeated expression that "the county has now, in point of mental capacity, the weakest board of Commissioners it ever had." In our criticisms, however, we shall endeavor to be just and gentlemanly, but sufficiently pointed to protect the tax payers and at the same time expose the incompetents who are lounging in the Commissioner's office and with matchless ignorance disbursing the public money.

OUR former contemporary Col. Quay, has been made Secretary of the Commonwealth. We have not for a number of years past admired Col. Quay's political course, but we feel disposed to give him a fair trial now in his new position. His appointment is not generally regarded by the people as a hopeful sign of a successful State administration, nevertheless it may be that his future course may agreably surprise even those who have serious misgivings at the present time. If so, we will not be among the last to award him all the credit he deserves.

TWENTY-ONE years do not bring a young man to the age of discretion in Cincinnati, it would seem. The other day an aristocratic young Cincinnatian, having reached his majority, sallied forth to the probate office for a marriage license. He was followed by his mother and sister who objected to the young lady on whom he had his affections, and they created a tropical breze in the clerk's office. Threatened that officer with all sorts of legal prosecution, but the young man got the license notwithstanding, and ere this is most likely united to his fair *inamorata*.

HERE AND THERE.

—Two youthful members of a traveling troupe were married at Quincy, Illinois, recently. The ceremony was performed on the stage of the opera-house, the final transformation scene being set for the occasion, and brilliantly illuminated with red fire at the conclussion. The music was furnished by the orchestra.

—The only person fit to be trusted with the deadly pistol, which does so much damage, are Detroit policemen. One of them recently worked all day trying to kill a hog he had a grudge against. He destroyed thirteen dozen cartridges, but wouldn't have hurt the animal then if it hadn't walked up to smell the muzzle of the pistol.

—Sergent Bates, whose exploits in carrying the American flag through England we have already noticed, is in the receipt of a great many compliments (left-handed) from the press. One newspaper now suggests that he should carry the beloved banner into "the centre of Africa"—a good idea, as his chance of coming back would be remarkably small.—*Tribue.*

—A Miss Hardwick, of Deleware, Daviess county Kentucky, committed an indiscretion, and was cast out by her relatives. Early last week she was on the eve of confinement, but her relatives—she had no friends—refused her shelter. On Thursday night last, the weather being extremely cold, she applied at the house of two of her relatives, stated her condition, and was refused permission to remain during the night. At one house in the neighborhood she was thrust out of doors, and was driven away. She found shelter in a cold barn in the neighborhood, where she gave birth to her child. The next morning the mother and child were found dead.

- Rev. Mr. Mosher, of Omaha, intent upon a virtuous resolve, recently went into a gambling establishment of that place with this nicely prepared programme in his mind: He would win the gambler's money, and then, with a brief sermon on the evils of gambling, would return the money to the loser. But, as it appeared, Mosher was not in luck that day, and so the gambling person, Duval by name, emptied the parson's scrip and left him penniless. Now the Rev. Mr. Mosher goes to court and sues Duval for the amount lost. The above little story he told in court as an explanation of the circumstance that one of his cloth should have gone to such a place.

—Papas are not romantic, it must be confessed. One of them in Davenport, Iowa, with three marriageable daughters, has posted the following notice over the bell-pull: "Wood, $8 a cord; coal, 30 cts. a bushel; gas, dear and bad. Parties staying after 9 o'clock will please settle quarterly. N. B.—A reduction made after engagements and the full amount deducted from the marriage portion." But there are a great many lovers ardent enough to dispense with a vulgar coal fire altogether, and who would be perfectly willing to carry on the courting in the back yard with the thermometar at 0, if unable to pay papa's prices.

—We read of an elopement remark- able. A young married man named Train had in his employ a young woman, Miss Norris, with whom he fell in love. The pair determined to elope during the absense of Mrs. Train. The trunks were nearly packed; the carriage was at the door, everything, in short, was ready for the guilty flight, when, in the most provoking manner, the injured wife made her appearance. But the wicked husband was equal to the emergency. He unblushingly avowed his purpose of flying with Miss Norris, and, in order to make things pleasant, locked his wife up untill he had finished packing, when the guilty couple drove away to the station, and thence vanished into infinite space, with a good deal of borrowed money. The last-mentioned fact has stimulated pursuit, and there is some hope that Train may be caught and served as he served his unfortunate wife. Such is the story as we find it, and an odd one it is. We have heard of locking up to prevent an elopement, but never before of a locking up to promote one.

— The government appears to have been unfortunate in its sale of the famous arsenal and grounds at Harper's Ferry. The purchasers are endeavoring to secure the passage of an act relieving them from the payment of the balance due. According to an advance report made by the House Military Committee, it appears that the arsenal and adjoining grounds with dams across the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers were sold in December 1869, for the aggregate sum of $297,803 50. The sales were made entirely on credit, and only $5,686 have been paid by the purchasers. Profits are derived by those holding a portion of this property, on which they have not paid any portion of the purchase money. On one tract there were large deposits of iron ore, which is now being dug and sold by those asking postponement of the payment of the purchase money. So also with the purchasers of the ferry and of lots with buildings on them. The committee say the purchasers have three years in which to improve or make sales. They have done neither, nor even paid for that portion of the property from whence profits are derived. The Committee recommend that they be not relieved and that the purchase money be promptly collected.

☞ Ambrose E. Lynch, who it will be remembered, was convicted of murder of the first degree for the killing of Wm. Hadfield, in Allegheny, on the 12th of June last, was brought up for sentence on Saturday. After some feeling remarks, Judge Sterrett pronounced the dreadful sentence, which was that the accused should be hanged at such time as the Governor should appoint. The scene was solemnly impressive, says the *Chronicle*, and tears trickled from the eyes of many of the spectators. Even the Court could not conceal its emotion. The prisoner during the delivery of the remarks of the Court and the reading of the sentence, appeared nervous, and twitched at his mustache and hair. When he passed out of the Court room, however, he seemed to have regained his composure, and bending over an acquaintance invited him to call and see him as often as he could make it convenient. This is the last scene in this case except the execution of the terrible sentence, unless further legal steps are taken or Executive interference secured.

Rebel Leaders.

Here is some account of what a few well-known rebel leaders are doing now: Joe Johnson is thriving as a leading life insurance man at Savannah. He is growing old with composure. General Layfayette M'Haws who was quite celebrated during the war in the Confederate Monument Association, resides at Augusta, where he is a lawyer of moderate means. The sons of Howell Cobb are farming and get along tolerably since the decease of their father. Ben Hill, ex-Confederate, is practicing law at Atlanta and is said to be the best lawyer in the State. He was a Senator of the Confederate States, and had a personal collision with Yancey. Admiral Raphael Semmes is practicing law in Mobile, and seems to be in good circumstances, which leads gossip folks to imagine that he must have some prize money. He is quite a favorite in that town, rather bitter in his feelings, and his son has just been elected to the Legislature. Semmes is hard on sixty, and begins to feel the hand of time. Captain Maffat, long of the Florida, is said to be in Europe. He has not made any display since the close of the war.—Judah P. Benjamin has a good law practice in London, England, but his clients are nearly all Americans from the Southern States. Ex-Senator Robert M. T. Hunter has a poor farm on the Rappahannock river, in the tidewater port of Virginia, and is said to be dispirited, although his company is cheerful at all times and his intellect retains its full vigor. Charles James Faulkner has been one of the most successful men in the Confederacy. He resides at Martinsburg, Va., and practices law at Shepherdstown and throughout the State of West Virginia. His income is about twenty thousand dollars a year. The sons of Gen. Lee, as well as nephew, Fitzhugh, are in fair circumstance, and Custis Lee is having all his father's success in Washington College. Robert Tyler, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and son of President John Tyler, is the editor of the *Advertiser*, the Democratic State organ at Montgomery, Alabama.—James Longstreet has a public position which suffices to maintain him and his numerous family. Beauregard is Superintendent of Street Railways at New Orleans with a good salary. General Hood has been a cotton factor and insurance agent at New Orleans and makes out tolerably well. Col. Carter, of the rebel army is now acting with Pinchback, like Longstreet, he has been on all sides. Jeff. Davis is President of the Carolina Insurance Company at Memphis, under the patronage of Mr. Wick, whose bank recently went up when the Southern Security Company drew a check on it for an unforseen amount. Davis long resided at the Peabody Hotel, but has now moved into private quarters. He makes a respectable support. Simon B. Buckner is said to be in a thriving mercantile business and to stand much better than the bulk of his associates. General John C. Breckinridge lives at Lexington, Ky., and given an important place at one time by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. He shows good nature and a quiet disposition, but no great bounce in these piping times of peace.

What "Credit Mobilier" Means.

A correspondent wishes to know the meaning of the word "Credit Mobilier." (Several Congressmen have asked the same question.) We presume he wishes to be informed concerning the original derivation and use of the term. We will endeavor to explain it. The "Credit Foncier" has long been the general title in France for associations that advance money on landed or *immovable* securities. The "Credit Mobilier" was the name given to a powerful corporation, organized in France in 1852, for advancing on *movable* property. The name was adopted evidently with the purpose of affording Credit Mobilier," became a great and profitable enterprise. It had special privileges under its charter. It assisted materially in the construction of railways and the promotion of mining schemes. Among other enterprises in which it was notably interested were the Government loan on account of the Russian war, the Grand Central Railway Company, and the General Omnibus Company of paris. At one time, it advanced 250,000,000 frances, and at another time, 375,000,000 frances, to the French Government. Its business was so great in 1855 that it declared a dividend of 40 per cent. on its capital.—While it was manifestly the means of doing much good in France, it eventually failed.

The introduction of the term "Credit Foncier" and "Credit Mobilier" into America are due to Mr. George Francis Train. He established a "Credit Foncier" with Omaha lands, which he hawked about the country some years ago. He gave the name of "Credit Mobilier of America" to a corporation of universal privileges, which was organized in Pensylvania. It was appropriated by Messrs. Oaks Ames, Duraut & Co., to serve as the third part in the famous "triplicate agreement," by which the managers of the Union Pacific Railrad let out the contract for building the road to themselves, in payment for which they modestly took the road itself, all the United States bonds, all the first mortgage bonds, all the United States lands, etc., at a profit of over 1,000 per cent., on an entirely fictitious capital. This is what "Credit Mobilier" means, in the modern American and Congressional use of the word. The transaction was literally a Credit on Movables,—the United States Government furnishing the credit and the money, and Messrs. Oakes Ames & Co. taking the movables,—that is, the securities and the profits.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE CASE OF FANNY HYDE.

She Forfeits Her Recognizance.

The case of Fanny Hyde, indicted for the murder of George W. Watson, in Williamsburg, N. Y., one year ago, was called on Monday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn. The accused failed to answer and the District Attorney moved to have her recognizance forfeited. Mr. Morris, of counsel for the defence, made application for a postponement of the trial, based on affidavits setting forth the absence of important witnesses. The principal affidavit was made by Mr. Morris himself, and was chiefly a personal attack on District Attorney Britton charging him with having acted in bad faith, giving to understand that the prosecution would be abandoned, and then calling the case up for trial on short notice, together with all other criminal causes in which the opponent was interested as counsel. Mr Britton declined making any reply, simply denying generally the facts stated with regard to himself.

The application was denied, and the Court made an order forfeiting Mrs. Hyde's bail, Judge Gilbert remarking that the fact that Counselor Morris had become indemnitor for her sureties might possibly be an element in his motion for opposing the forfeiture so strenuously. Fanny Hyde was tried in April last, when the jury failed to agree, one only holding out for conviction as charged in the indictment, two for manslaughter in the third degree, and the rest for absolute acquittal. The accused was then released on bail in the sum of $2,500. She is said to be at present in Washington.

Divorce Extraordinary.

In the year 1866, says the Gratiot *Journal*, a couple were divorced in this county, for no apparent reason farther than that they did not wish to live longer together. They had been married seventeen years, during which time the utmost harmony prevailed between them, but as stated before, an amicable separation was decided upon by both parties, there being no children in the family to interfere with the consummation of such result, and separate they did. We deem it best to withold their names, as they are not only highly respectable themselves, but are respectably connected in this county.—About one year after the separation took place, Mr. B., the divorced husband, married the second time, and is now living in the enjoyment of unalloyed domestic bliss. Soon after the occurence, a brother of Mr. B.'s wooed and won his brother's divorced wife, and in the winter of 1867 they were married. The wedding was largely attended. Mr. B. and his wife being among the number of invited guests present, the former to witness the nuptials of his brother and his first wife. All concerned were on the most friendly terms, with nothing to indicate the least feeling of bitterness or hostility between the parties.

In the course of time both brothers and their wives removed from the county—one to Ohio and the other to Lake county, still, however, maintaining the most friendly relations. On Christmas last the divorced woman and her husband—a brother of her first one—now residents of Ohio, passed through this village en route to Lake county, for the purpose of paying a friendly visit to the object of her first love and his wife, as if nothing had ever occurred to mar the harmony of their privious love.

If there is a stranger case than this within the whole range of literature, or one more largely tinged with romance we would like to know it.—*Michigan Paper.*

A Colored West Point Cadet Withdraws.

Cadet Samuel Gibbs, colored, son of the Secretary of the State of Florida, withdrew from West Point on Monday. Samuel Gibbs was appointed a cadet in May, 1872, by a colored Congressman from Florida, passed the preliminary examination, and entered the Academy in June. A correspondent from West Point tells the reason of the withdrawal. He says: "The January examinations, which closed about a week ago, and which proved death to the military aspirations of Cadet Gibbs, are represented to have been unusually severe and searching, and about twenty of the backward young men were 'found,' which implies that they were deficient in marks, and failed to pass an examination. In other words, when a cadet is 'found' he is lost to the Academy and returns to civil life." The same correspondent states that while Gibbs was not maltreated, he, with Smith, the other colored cadet, was completely ostracised socially by the other cadets.

The Place of Stanton in History.

The Hon. Samuel Hooper, on taking the chair at the lecture, recently delivered at Boston, on Edwin M. Stanton, made the following remarks.

"I have been requested as a personal friend of the late Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, to preside at this meeting —an honor which I readily accept, as I fully sympathize with the eloquent lecturer of the evening in his admiration of the character of Mr. Stanton, and of his self-sacrificing devotion to his duties as secretary of War.

"There is nothing connected with my public position at Washington more satisfactory to me than the opportunity it afforded me to become personally—I may say intimately, acquainted with Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton—two names which will always be associated together, and tower above all others in the history of the eventful period of the great war of the Rebellion. In saying this I do not wish to be understood as undervaluing the services of those who conducted the military and naval operations which overcame the Rebellion. The popular heroes in any great war are those who lead the forces to victory on the field of [illegible] control the forces, influence public sentiment and supplying the ideas, and the men and material of every kind, to achieve victory.

Pennsylvania Editorial Association.

The association met at Harrisburg on Wednesday and elected the following officers:

President—Dr. W. H. Bradley, Montour *American*, Danville.

Vice Presidents—Hiram Young, York; Benjamin Whitman, Erie; D. J. Godshalk, Bethlehem.

Recording Secretary—R. S. Menamin.

Assistant Recording Secretary, J. B. Hays, New Brighton.

Corresponding Secretary John, L. Hamlin, Philadelphia.

Executive Committee, John W. Brown Harrisburg; D. H. Neiman Easton; W. J. Bruce, Pittston; F. H. Braggins, Mercer; W. Hays Grier, Lancaster county; J. A. Scranton, Scranton; C. H. Chamberlain, Pittston; S. G. Hawley, Reading; S. A. Smith, Indiana; M. A. Folz, Chambersburg.

Treasurer—Elwood Griest Lancaster.

On motion Mr. Ziegenfuss, of the Bethlehem *Times*, it was resolved that the summer excursion of the association be over the route lying through the coal regions over the famous Switch Back at Mauch Chunck up the Lehigh Valley, over Wilkesbarre mountains, through beautiful Wioming to Pittston, Scranton, and down to Danville. The town council of the latter place sent through Dr. Bradley a formal invitation to the association to make their town one of the objective points in the next excursion. The invitation was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Zeigler a committee were appointed by the chair to memorialize the Constitutional Convention on the subject of libel.—The following gentlemen were named as the committee, Jacob Zeigler, George W. Richart, J. B. Sansom, W. J. Bruce and Thos. Chalfant.

☞ Corruption in the body politic, says the *Herald*, seems to be spreading like the smallpox in some Eastern cities. Besides the Credit Mobilier abomination the various land grab jobs in Congress, the developments in our own city, the election of a United States Senator from Kansas and the five and ten thousand dollar checks in connection therewith, we have now calls for investigation into the manner of the election of a United States Senator from Missoura and one from Nevada, each of whom, it is alleged owes his success to the distribution of large sums of money among members of the Legislature, the figure in the case of the Nevada Senator elect reaching, it is said, the snug amount of three hundred thousand dollars. Verily this is an era of corruption, and the searching brooms of investigating committees ought to make clean sweeps all round. Down with whitewashing committees!

☞ In speaking of the establishment of Hollytree Coffee-House, Mr. Beecher recently remarked: "Talk of a temperance reformation—I think that a coffee reformation is needed in this country. I have traveled all over the length and breadth of this land, and only in one or two instances have I ever been able to get a cup of good coffee. As a rule, a cup of coffee is a swindle and a cheat, and it will be a good thing if there can be established some places where there can be obtained a good cup of coffee, and good bread also."

☞ The nomination of J. C. Bancroft Davis to be Assistant Secretary of State is looked upon as an indication that Secretary Fish is to remain in the Cabinet, for if he intended to retire on the 4th of March he would make no changes in his assistants at this time, but would leave his successor to nominate whom he desired. These opinions are strengthened by the known attachment of Secretary Fish to Mr. Davis.

Dry Goods.

B. S. RANGER,
Bridge Street,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.
IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Holsery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White SilverDrips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68;1y.—1y7chgd.

CARPETING.

HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURG PA.
(Late McCALLUM BROS.)

I keep on hands the largest assortment to be found in any city, of

C A R P E T S
ALL GRADES
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

The smallest orders promptly attended to.

Carpets, &c., at Wholesale on the most Reasonable Terms.

HENRY McCALLUM.
sep18;1y

Jewelry & Silver-Ware.

Black and Gold Front,
GEORGE W. BIGGS
No. 159 SMITHFIELD ST.
Four doors above Sixth Ave.
FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. jel41y

ROCHESTER
Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. V. M'Donald, George C. Speyerer,
Samuel B. Wilson, Lewis Schneider,
William Kennedy, John Ghebing,
Marshall M'Donald, R. B. Edgar,
M. Camp, jr., C. B. Hurst,
David Lowry Daniel Brenner.

OFFICERS:
GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
J. V. M'DONALD, V. Pres't.
H. J. SPEYERER, Treas.
E. KELBER, Sec'y.
jy31;1y

New Advertisements.

Public Sale.
Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale on Tuesday THE 11th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at the hour of 1 o'clock, on the premises, situate in the borough of Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, the following property: consisting of about nine acres of land, on which is erected a two story brick house, 40 by 18 feet, and a kitchen in the rear, with a cellar underneath the main building, also a good frame stable and carriage house. There are a number of fruit trees on the property. The land is of an excellent quality, and the building and two lots fronting on the Main street, near the centre of the village, are well situated for any kind of business. The above property belonging to the estate of JOHN HICE deceased, will be sold all together or in separate lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

W. H. FRAZER, Ex'r.,
Frankfort Springs, Pa. jan.11-3w

REport of the condition of the National Bank of Beaver County, New Brighton, Pa., at the close of business on the twenty-seventh day of December, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$196,365 12
Overdrafts	968 40
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	2,196 86
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,058 76
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and Fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	2,298 63
Premiums	173 54
Cash Items—Stamps	1,435 31
Bills of other National Banks	6,206 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	79 39
Specie	5,290 80
Legal Tender Notes	18,120 00
	$386,546 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	22,981 80
Discount	5,529 31
Exchange	3,266 67
Interest	1,986 79
Profit and Loss	340 31
National Bank Circulation outstanding	106,384 00
Dividends unpaid	1,081 34
Individual Deposits	38,930 83
Due to National Banks	2,615 76
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,430 29
	$386,546.79

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF BEAVER. }

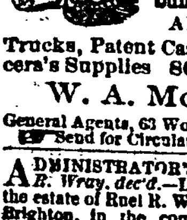
I, Edward Hoops, Cashier of the National Bank of Beaver county, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 4th day of January 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, Notary Public

Correct: Attest - BENJ. WILDE, R. E. HOOPS, R. B. EDGAR. Directors.

jan15;3w.]

GET THE BEST!



HOWE'S STANDARD
SCALES,
Sampson Standard Scales.
Also, Store & Baggage Trucks, Patent Cash Drawers, and Grocer's Supplies SCALES REPAIRED.
W. A. McCLURG,
General Agents, 63 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Send for Circulars and Price List [feb7;1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice. *Estate of Ruel R. Wray, dec'd.*—Letters of administration on the estate of Ruel R. Wray, late of the township of Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber; residing in said township; all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.

jan23-6w A. B. WOLF, Adm'r.

New Advertisements.

WISHART'S PINE TREE
Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR THE
THROAT and LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the State actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

Great American Dyspersia Pills,

AND

Worm Sugar Drops

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART,
PROPRIETOR.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 8 a. m., to 5 p. m., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,
No. 232 N. SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ans 73-6m.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS
Jobbers
AND
RETAILERS
—OF—
DRY-GOODS,
JOB LOTS
FROM
EASTERN
AUCTION
SALES
Nos. 172 and 174,
Federal Street,
Allegheny
CITY.
pec18-1y

B 5 B
SPECIALTIES
—AT—
128 FEDERAL Street,

SILK CLOAKING VELVETS,
DoubleCape&DolmanCloaks
FROM $10 TO $40.
OTTOMAN SHAWLS,
BLACK ALPACAS,

We have in Stock of the above enumerated items, styles, qualities and prices sufficient to attract purchasers.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BOGGS & BUHL.
128 Federal St.,
Apr10,'73;1y] ALLEGHENY, PA.

Rowell & Co.'s Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.—We guarantee employment for all, either sex, at $5 a day or $2,000 or more a year. New works by *Mrs. H. B. Stowe*, and others. Superb premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily at work for us. Write and see. Particulars free. WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford, Ct. jan8;1m

Agents Wanted for Bunyan's
Pilgrim's Progress.

The most beautiful edition ever published. Printed on elegant paper, with nearly 500 exquisite illustrations. Profits large and sales sure. Everybody wants this noble work. For circulars and terms, address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

1823. **JUBILEE!** 1873.
Better than Pictures is the
NEW-YORK OBSERVER.
The Great American Family Newspaper.
$3 a year with the JUBILEE YEAR BOOK.
SIDNEY E. MORSE & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
☞ SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY. ☜

TRICKS AND TRAPS OF AMERICA.

Would you avoid being "bit" by Rogues, Swindlers and Humbugs? Read the "STAR SPANGLED BANNER. A large, Illustrated 40-column 8 page paper, *Ledger* size. Splendid Stories, Sketches Tales, Poems, Wit, Humor, Puzzles, Recipes, &c. 11th year, $1 a year, with elegant Prang Chromo, "AUTUMN LEAVES," free to all. ONLY $1. TRY IT ONCE. *Satisfaction guaranteed.* Agents Wanted. Outfit FREE. Specimens, &c., for 6 cents. Address "BANNER," Hinsdale, N. Y.

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN **Mustard.**—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent. postpaid, on receipt of $1. W. HERMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa.

BOOKKEEPING *Made Easy.* Every clerk and merchant can learn at once. Book mailed, 50c. H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00.

How, When and Where to Advertise. See the ADVERTISER'S GAZETTE. By mail 25 cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, N. Y

Miscellaneous.

A. HANAUER,
BEAVER FALLS, BEAVER COUNTY, Pa.
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, GENTS'
Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Furs, Hats, Caps,
Trunks, Valices and Notions.
Assortment always Complete and Prices very low.
Beaver Falls, December 4, 1872. tf

SPEYERER & SONS
ARE RECEIVING
A LARGE and WELL SELECTED
Stock of
NEW GOODS,
FROM THE EAST, bought at
LOWEST CASH PRICES;
CONSISTING OF
DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
HOLLOWARE,
ROPE AND OAKUM,
FAHNESTOCK'S,
And the First National
WHITE LEADS,
PAINTS.
DRY AND IN OIL;
AND A LARGE STOCK of OIL.
ALSO,
144 BARRELS
CANTON CITY Flour.
ALSO,
144 BARRELS FALCON FLOUR;
ALSO,
15 HOGSHEADS New Orleans SUGAR;
ALSO,
30 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES
ALSO,
150 *KEGS WHEELING NAILS;*
ALSO,
10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,
—AT—
SPEYERER & SONS,
ROCHESTER, Pa.
April 13, 1872; 1y; chdgmay8.

The Largest and Best Stock of
FURNITURE
WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.
Of our own Manufacture, will be found
At the Mammoth Furniture Establishment of
C. C. HAMMER & SONS,

The newest and most approved styles of Fine and Medium Furniture, in larger variety than any other house, at very reasonable prices. Persons furnishing houses would do well to write for our new circular, or when in Pittsburgh, we respectfully solicit a visit to our warerooms. Don't forget the place.

46, 48 & 50 Seventh Av., Pittsburgh,

We challenge the world for prices in the same quality of material and workmanship of our goods

☞ Cut this out. ☜ nov20;3m

W. W. ARKER,
(Successor to Barker & Haseltine,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,

Engravings Lithographs, Plain and Colored, Photographs, Passe Partouts, Mouldings and Picture Frames of all kinds, 67 Fifth Avenue, 13 doors above Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar8'72;1e

Pianos & Organs

KNABE & CO'S PIANOS.
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S ORGANS.

The three best and most popular instruments now in the market. Catalogue and Price Lists, containing full particulars mailed to any address.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
No. 19. Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sole agent for Prince & Co.'s Organs

L. R. NORTON,
Pianos & Organs,
118 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

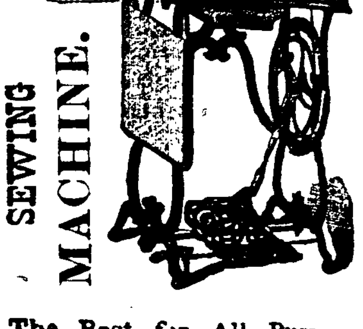
—o—

STATE AGENT
FOR THE CELEBRATED
JEWETT & GOODMAN
ORGAN

☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
nov26;3m

Sewing-Machines.

THE
DOMESTIC
SEWING MACHINE.



The Best for All Purposes.

More easily managed, more durable and runs lighter than any Machine in the market; easily cleaned and kept in order, large bobbins, holds twice as much thread as any other shuttle. Lock-stitch alike on both sides; self-adjusting tension.

Justly Popular.

From the first the "DOMESTIC" has rapidly increased in popularity until, to-day, in the opinion of all experienced Sewing Machine men, it stands forth

UNRIVALLED!

It is gaining favor much faster than any other Machine heretofore presented to the public, which can be seen from its increased sales last year over the preceding, being

OVER FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT

No Machine is increasing its sales and gaining public favor as rapidly as the

DOMESTIC.

This is in consequence of its

SUPERIORITY

WM. ROBERTRON, Agent,

Beaver Falls, Pa. Call and examine the Machine.

Dry Goods.

A. HANAUER,
BROADWAY,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
MILLINERY,
Fancy Goods,
LACES,
TRIMMINGS
NOTIONS
DRESS & CLOAK-MAKING,
STAMPING AND
EMBROIDERY.
—THE—
Best Department
IN BEAVER COUNTY
And Prices Low.
dec4;tf

New-Goods! New-Goods!!
AT
A. C. HURST'S,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

Being just returned from New York and Philadelphia, having purchased for cash a Fine Assortment of Dress Goods, Casimeres, Cassinetts and all kinds of goods for gentlemen's wear, Hats and Caps of the latest style;

FLANNELS OF EVERY KIND
BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS
Large Stock of Fall Shawls;
NEW MILLINERY Goods,
Hats & Frames, Ribbons & Flowers,
SCARFS, LEATHER BELTS
Embroidery of all kinds;
Wool Underwear for Ladies and Gents

CARPETS

A Complete Assortment of every Description of Carpets; the Latest Designs and Newest Styles of Coloring, Admirably suited to the Fall Season; of the best English, Brussels, and all kinds of Kidderminster

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DRUGGETS, OIL-CLOTHS & TRUNKS

A large stock, to which I invite your attention, being determined to sell as low as any Pittsburgh House. A. C. HURST.
sep11;tf

Rochester Savings Bank.

JOHN V. M'DONALD, W. J. SPEYERER,
GEO. C. SPEYERER, H. J. SPEYERER,

SPEYERER & McDONALD

Dealers in exchange, Coin, Government Securities, make collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, receive money on deposit subject to check, and receive time deposits of one dollar and upward, and allow interest at 6 per cent.

By-laws and Rules furnished free by applying at the bank.

Bank open daily from 7 a. m., to 4 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO
L H Oatman & Co, Hon J S Rutan
Algeo, Scott & Co Orr & Cooper
S J Cross & Co, Wm Kennedy
Sneider & Wacks, John Sharp,
B S Ranger, R B Edgar,
A C Hurst, Tradesmen's National
S B Wilson, Bank, Pittsburgh Pa
jan15 tf

LOCUST WOOD WANTED. Any person having Locust Wood for sale, can dispose of it by calling on the undersigned at the Ferry near Vanport, Beaver county, Pa. The wood must be suitable for paving purposes, at least four inches in diameter. The wood to deliver it on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad or on the Ohio river.

jan22-6w. J. B. & S. MAXWELL

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., January 29, 1873.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00	60 00
1 column,....	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK.

Eighth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	$2 00
25 additional copies or less	50
Fourth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	3 00
25 additional copies or less	75
Half Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	5 00
25 additional copies or less	1 50
Full Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	8 00
25 additional copies or less	2 00
Bills in Equity five pages or less	15 00
Each additional page	2 00
Blanks, plain, one quire	2 00
Each additional quire	1 00

Other Job work at same rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.37 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 7.07.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7:46 a. m.; Accommodation 5.40 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Special Notice—W. R. Elliot	5 4w
Special Notice—W. A. Smith	28 2w
Advertisement—Jacob B. Hubley & Co	1sq-4w
Advertisement—Arizona Diamonds	2sqs-4w
Advertisement—R. S. Wells	2sqs-4w
Orphans' Court Sale—John Mengel	2sqs
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg	27
Farm for sale—wm. Lair and P Y. Brown	2½sqs-3w
Special Notice—Reymer, Bauman & Co	14
Orphans' Court Sale—Valaria Dunlap	3sqs-3w
Special Notice—R. Imbrie	14
Dissolution Notice—J. M. McCreery & Co.	1sq 3w
Auditor's Notice—J. F. Dunlap	

We are under obligations to Hon. S. J. Cross, of the House of Representatives for public documents; also to J. W. Pittock, esq., of the *Leader* for his excellent almanac for 1873.

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many worthless imitations made with common tar. nov20-3m

Tickets to the Lecture of Col. Conwell on the evening of February 6th, and the other lectures of the course, can be had at Orr and Cooper's. Single Admission, 50 cents. For the course with reserved seats $2.00.

Free of Charge.—Call at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa, and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge.* It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promply returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov29-1y

Admitted to the Bar.—Robt. M. Agnew, esq., was on motion of H. Hice esq., admitted to the Bar of this county, during the term of court which closed its session in this place on last Friday. Mr. A. does not, we believe, intend locating in Beaver, but rather inclines toward Pittsburgh or Lancaster.

☞ W. R. Elliot's Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue mailed free to all Applicants.

W. R. Elliot, No. 114 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa. jan29 4w

Lecture.—Miss Francis E. Willard of Evenston, Illinois, will lecture in the U. P. Church next Monday evening, February 3d, at 7 o'clock, subject—The New Chivalry." Miss Willard is President of the Female Department of the north western University, located at Evenston. She is one of the most worthy and accomplished ladies of our country, and while possessing more than ordinary strength of mind, is yet not "strong minded." We can insure a pleasant and profitable evening to all who come. Admission, 25 cents.

☞ The purest and sweetest *Cod Liver Oil* is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet.* Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in the market. nov20-12t

Whisky Makes Murderers.—Our readers will recollect that a man named Erben S. Porter, deliberately murdered his two little children a few weeks ago, in Columbiana county, Ohio. We see it stated in the papers of that county now, that the wife of the murderer, Mrs. Susan Porter, has commenced suits in Court, under the Adair Liquor Law, against James McNulty and Edward Collins of Leetonia, for furnishing liquor to her husband, claiming damage in the sum of $5,000, in each case. That she will get all she asks for, in the way of damage, is the earnest wish of all humane people.

For good buggies, wagons, carriages, spring wagons, sulkeys, buck-boards, &c., go to Ingraham Boyd's, near the depot, in Rochester. All orders promptly attended to. sept4;1y

☞ Pleated Wiging Skirt Shields in all colors. Felt skirts; seling at panic prices at Will A. Smith's, Rochester.

Extraordinary Fecundity.—A young woman at Knowlesville, New-York, who was married in 1864, has twice had triplets, and once gave birth to six children. The first triplets were born in July, 1865, being two boys and a girl, of whom one lived four months, one six months, and one eleven months. In September, 1866, six children were born, three girls and three boys. One of the boys died when nineteen months old, and one girl when twenty-three months old, the remaining four being still alive and healthy. In November, 1869, three boys were born, all of whom died within a few hours. Mrs. Bushnell, the mother, is of French parentage, and was born in London, England. She was nineteen years of age at the time of her marriage.

☞ Closing out sale of all winter goods to make room for a large stock, giving great bargains in flannels, water proofs, woolen hoisery, knit undershirts, and drawers, furs, shawls and heavy, dress goods at the cheap store of W. A. Smith.

Serious Accident.—Mr. John R. McKenzie, residing about half way between Beaver and Vanport, met with an accident some time ago which came very near being fatal. He was quarrying limestone in a quarry owned by Rev. John Davis, of Vanport, and had applied the fuse, set it on fire, and then went away to await the explosion. After waiting twenty or thirty minutes, and no explosion following, he presumed the fire had gone out, and went up to re-light it, but just when he reached it, a tremendous explosion followed, and fragrants of the rock striking him on the head, face, and arm, mangled him in a terrible manner. No one was present at the time, and Mr. M. must have been there an hour or so before relief came. Finally he was discovered, and carried to the residence of Mr. Davis, and from thence taken to his home on a sled. He will probably recover, but the use of his right hand will more than likely be lost. Mr. McKenzie is a gentleman of about 64 years of age.

A Mystery Solved.—About three years ago Samuel Sickman of California, this county, suddenly disappeared, and the circumstance caused considerable excitement in this part of the country. Mr. Sickman was a man of high social standing in the community among whom he lived, and was in comfortable circumstances. He left his home in December, 1869, to go to Pittsburgh, at which place he arrived and put up at the National Hotel. The last that was seen of him he was stepping out of the door of that house. It was generally supposed that he was murdered for his money as he had a considerable sum in his possession when he left home. There were many among his friends, however, who have held to the belief that he is still alive, and that his disappearance was entirely voluntary.

In the summer following his disappearance, a dead body which had evidently been long in the water, was found at New Cumberland, on the Ohio river, and it was thought that the body might be his. His two brothers went to New Cumberland and had the body disinterred. They pronounced it, without hesitation, to be the body of Samuel Sickman. Mrs. S., his wife, was not satisfied with the description they gave, and she had the body again disinterred, and in the most positive manner pronounced that it was not the body of her husband. In this strange shape the matter rested until now.

A German shoemaker, resident at Brownsville, is reported as having called upon Mrs. Sickman, at her home in California, early last week, and told her that he had encountered her husband in Germany, and had a long conversation with him and passed one night under the same roof with him. Sickman, so the story goes, is working in a tannery there, and is well and apparently contented. The story also says that the shoemaker brought Mrs. Sickman a letter, written by her husband. The rumor does not indicate what portion of the tolerably extended German territory Mr. Sickman is located in, what was his motive for going there, or whether he proposes returning to these parts. These points may all be explained hereafter.—*Washington Reporter.*

☞ Closing out of winter goods, at the cheap store of W. A. Smith, Rochester.

Small-pox—How the Contagion May be Avoided.—1. On the appearance of the disease, the patient should be placed in a separate apartment, as near the top of the house as possible, from which curtains, carpets, bed hangings and other needed articles of furniture should be removed, and no person except the medical attendant and the nurse or mother be permitted to enter the room.

2. A basin containing a solution of chloride of lime, or carbolic acid, should be placed near the bed of the patient to spit in.

3. Handkerchief not to be used, but pieces of rag employed instead, for wiping the nose of the patient. Each piece, after being used should be immediately burned.

4. A plentiful supply of water and towels should be kept for the use of the nurse, whose hands, of necessity, will be soiled by the secretions of the patient. In the hand basin the water should be impregnated with Condy's fluid of chloride, by which the taint on the hands may at once be removed.

5. Outside the door of the sick room a sheet should be suspended so as to cover the entire doorway; this should be kept constantly wet with a solution of lime. The effect of this will be to keep every other part of the house free from infection.

6. The discharge of the bowels and kidneys of the patient should be received into vessels charged with disinfectants, such as the solution of carbolic acid or chloride of lime, and immediately removed. By these means, the poison thrown off from internal surfaces may be rendered inert, and deprived of the power of propagating disease.

7. The thin skin or cuticle which peels off from the hands, face, and other parts of the body in convalescent patients, is highly contagious. Baths should be continued every day, for four times, when the disinfection of the skin may be regarded as complete. This, however, should not be done without first consulting the medical attendant.

Ed. Argus.—In reply to rumors of small-pox in industry twp., I would state that there was a mistake about that disease having a location here. It is true Mr. White had the disease, but he lives in Ohio township. The nearest we have had an attack of the malady was epizootic. Our school directors have had it badly. Industry.

Beaver Falls, Jan. 20, 1873.

Editor Argus:—As you are so liberal toward the temperance cause, allow me—through your journal—to say a few words to the temperance men of Beaver county. I have lived in this county three years, and have always taken a warm interest in the cause of temperance. The eyes of the whole county were upon Beaver Falls, as we were supposed to have the strongest rum influence in the county. I will show how temperance succeeded—our town is largely republican in politics; but, from some cause, a disruption or division occurred at the Primary meeting to nominate officers for borough purposes, and the consequence was, we had two republican and a democratic ticket on election day. The strongest wing of the republican party took right hold of our cause and helped us all day, even allowing us to monopolize the window and importune every voter to cast his vote against rum. We held the *joker*—so your readers may understand what I mean by *joker*—down east when we play the game of eucher, we put a blank card in the pack and call it the *joker*, it is always trump, and the highest card, sure to take a trick. The stronger wing of the republican party assisted us all day in playing the little Prohibition ticket, which made it the *joker.* My advise to our friends in each election district is, to get the strong party to assist you in getting the *joker* into the hands of all voters, for it is the ticket bound to win. The liquor men expected more from Beaver Falls than any other election district in our county. Now friends, since we have beaten rum so badly in Beaver Falls, we think that with a small exertion upon your part, we will lay the grog party on the shelf for all time to come. With either of the political parties to assist us at the election, we will be sure to win; and we certainly owe much to the change of leadership of the ruling party of our town for the success of temperance. And we hope "their shadows may never grow less," for the day has come when political parties will not be afraid to take the side of temperance. Hoping you will give place to this hurried article for the cause of

Prohibition.

Heavy Hauling.—The Hanover *Spectator*, noticing a statment that Henry Carroll, of Baltimore county, Md, had hauled 7,350 lbs. of hay, with 6 mules, a distance of 6 miles, over rough, hilly roads, says:

This has been twice excelled by Mr. Wm. Wible, of Gettysburg, which gentleman on the 8th of November, 1867, hauled with five horses from Gettysburg to Hanover, a distance of 14 miles, a load of hay containing 7,450 lbs. and one month later, on the 8th of December, hauled with the same team another load weighing 9,000 lbs! The hay was consigned to the packing establishments of Dr. J. P. Smith & Co., of our town, who will vouch for the truth of our assertion. This lays Mr. Carroll's feat completely in the shade, and would seem to attest the superiority of horses over mules for heavy draught.

What Family is Here Referred to?—From the New York *Tribune*, we clip the following "Indoor Tragedy," and are curious to know if any of our readers can "fix" the family of whom it is written:

"Well nigh half a century ago a newly-married couple settled in one of the western counties of Pennsylvania. They had what their neighbors deemed a fair capital with which to begin life—a well stocked though small farm, sound health, good common sense and a more than average amount of shrewd intelligence and culture. Under all this was a sincere trust in God and a jealous, sensitive love for each other, neither of which their neighbors knew much about. American backwoods farmers take a pride in covering their emotions under a hide as tough as that of their own Beeves. They had three or four children, and night after night, over the kitchen fire, the problem they set themselves to answer was, what is the best thing we can do with them, and for them; the question asked daily with such a wrenching of heart in myriads of homes, and answered so differently. The fear of God seemed to Jacob and his wife the best heritage to give them; the next best, plenty of money. To give them the first, they began by hedging the children's lives with a system of rules, borrowed half from the Jewish laws, half from the theory of their sect. Strict morality, the keeping of Sunday as a periodical day of penitence and wretchedness; the learning under penalty of dark closets and thrashings of the chief duties of man, therein was their religion. Life they were shown as a strait and hard path through a dark valley with the terrors of Sinai behind, and the traps and pitfalls of a flaming hell on either side. Even Jacob's wife, Mary, holding her darlings to her breast, than which no mother's ever ached or throbbed with more tenderness, had no other sermon to preach to them. It never occurred to her husband that it was into just such fields of grain as those about them, under just such towering cedars, that Jesus led his disciples and taught them, by the sunshine and the rain, the tender mercies of God. The world grew green around them, faded again and wrapped itself in snow, year after year; the river sang its mysterious song to the woods at her very door; and overhead the stars that had declared to the patriarchs of the old world the infinite secrets of Jehovah blazoned them forth still, unregarded. Day unto day uttered speech, and night unto night showed forth knowledge of Him, but both farmer and wife were deaf and blind. God was to be approached only through a dogeard catechism, and fields and river were worth only so much fish and wheat per year.

The childrens' salvation being thus provided for, the next thing to be insured was money. Husband and wife worked and stinted as only a Scotch-Irish farmer's family can work or stint. All produce that was salable went to the market; the children were reared on the refuse, the skim milk, poorest bacon, and watery potatoes. Their clothes were coarse and patched, their feet bare and chilblained. The house grew barer year by year. The father's back more bent, his face harder, but the balance in bank increased dollar by dollar. As for the plump, bonny Mary, she had long ago that sisterhood of lean, yellow skinned, toothless women who, with dirty calico dresses, and wisks of hair twisted up behind, are sometimes found in farmhouses like ghastly megrims, or daylight specters of a wasted life. When washing and scrubbing were done she would sit up until near morning patching and darning their clothes, that they might look more "genteel" than she, dragging her aching body to look at them when they slept, praying for them with a fierce longing to have power to be God —to be able to protect and care for them. The boys had certain strong animal propensities, and physical tendencies which required skill and knowledge to guide or restrain. One had a morbid imagination; another a tendency to alcoholic poisoning, against which his diet and training from infancy should have defended him. The girls, left to themselves were filling their brains with sickly false fancies of life and their work in it. But what time had Mary to read or acquire in any way the power to comprehend or help her children? There was the scubbing and churning to be done, the money to be saved. Boys and girls were sent to colleges and seminaries; every advantage that education could give them was theirs; the only mistake Jacob and his wife made in this respect was not to educate themselves as well. The children went forward; they sat down and grubbed.

What is the end of it all? The daughters grew up dyspeptic and sickly for the lack of early, proper food; they married and died before middle age, brilliant, hard woman, and neither of them in any sense religious. One son went into politics, was successful, is now a member of Congress, one of the most influential of his party. Jacob and his mother read of his life in Washington, his wife's receptions, his popularity. But long ago he was a stranger to them. It is years since he crossed the old threshold. What is there in common between him and the ignorant, boorish farmer and his wife? A few weeks ago, the last of the sons came home to die; the one of all the children who had real power of intellect: the only one who was not ashamed to talk of "mother" fondly to the last. He died in her arms, a drunken worthless sot. The thin, haggard woman closed his eyes without a tear. "I have lost all my children," she said. "I must have made a mistake somewhere in the beginning. God knows."

Is no other mother making this mistake?

Weldon, N. C. Jan. 22, 1873.

Brother Weyand;—It might be interesting to the people of Beaver county, to hear from one of their own citizens, just how the people of the south feel towards the people of the north, and what they say, act, and think. During the recent political campaign, we were told by political speakers on the one side, that the southern people were humble and repentant, and were loyal, and on the other, that they were not and were as rebellious as ever. Of course the most of this was guess work, for no one who has not traveled through the different states of the south, and talked with the people of all classes—is competent to judge of what the feeling is. I propose, therefore, to divest myself of all prejudice, and give you an honest statement of facts, as they came under my own experience and travels in Dixie. Richmond Virginia, altogether, is pleasantly situated; the ground upon which it stands is in places broken and uneven, but it's wide streets and fine views render the location rather desirable.

As you are aware, this was one of the strong holds of the enemy during the rebellion, and many a poor soldier learned its geographical position by sad experiance;—it was, and is to the people of the south, what Jerusalem was and is to the Jews—it will long be the nucleus of rebellion; the nursing place of the "lost cause."

The government offices here are necessarily filled, as in many other places by northern men, whom they call "carpet baggers," of this class of men I will speak more at length at another time. These federal office holders are looked upon and regarded as utterly unclean, by the F. F. V. of Richmond. For example they are compelled to board by themselves, in a boarding house especially provided and kept for this purpose by northern men and negroes, and have their own ministers—a northern man also—to look after their spiritual welfare, and who preaches to them upon the Sabbath day in the U. S. Court room; for the good christians of Richmond, will not recognise them in their churches; so you can imagine that their love for government officials, is not equal to that of David and Jonathan.

My stay here was short, and time did not permit me to visit the famous "Libby" prison; besides I confess I have no particular love for the institution. The climate here in winter is considerable milder than it is with you, and southward of this we began to leave the snow behind.

But we progress slowly, thirteen miles an hour on a good level road, is not even making as good time as "Mark Twain's" rabbit, which ran so fast, that long after it was out of sight he heard it "whiz." But we began to use our philosophy and concluded that if we had it *slow*, we had it *sure*, and made up our minds that we would "fight it out on this line" if it took all winter.

At eight o'clock p. m., we reached Weldon, North Carolina—pronounced, Car-o-li-na—the first town in the State of any note, after crossing the Virginia line, just in time to see the train going south move out at the other end of the depot as we came in, and so we were again under the necessity of "booking" ourselves for another night. In my last, I mentioned that the railroad authorities did not think it best for their own interests to make connections, and for this reason: They are either directly or indirectly interested in the Rail Road hotels, which depend upon the R. R. travel, and unless they run the trains to the profit of the hotels, they would sink money, and the result is, the poor traveler must pay tribute. But I pity the hotel keepers, for the peculiar blessing which they receive at the hands or tongues of some pious travelers, could only be endured by those who expect it and are there for that purpose. Weldon is not much of a place, no body seems to know how many inhabitants it contains, and I am sure no one cares—the only thing I can say in its favor is, that we got the first "square meal" here that we got on the road. At home we sometimes blame Tom Scott for his R. R. monopoly; but I wished in my heart that he owned this road—and he will too in less than twelve months from date—it is a great line but badly managed. On the wing—will write at my next stopping place. Atlantic.

☞ Extra heavy twilled flannel at twenty-five cents per yard; good shawls at one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) each; fine water proof at $1.25 per yard. Great bargains. Call early at the Cheap Store of W. A. Smith, Rochester. jan28-2w

Joseph Hoeg's Vision—A Quaker's Wonderful Prophecy.—Joseph Hoeg, a Quaker gentleman of good repute, and we believe, for many years a citizen of Columbiana county, Ohio, before his death, made the following statement. Call it vision or what you will, it will be admitted by all that time has brought about almost every thing he was led to belive would come to pass:

VISION OF JOSEPH HOEG.

In the year 1803, perhaps on the 8th of the 9th month, I was one day in the field, and I observed the sun shone clear, but a mist eclipsed the brightness of its shining. As I reflected on the singularity of the event my mind was clothed with silence—the most solemn I remember to have witnessed, for all my faculties were laid low and unusually brought into silence. I said to myself, what can all this mean? I do not remember, before, to have been sensible of such feelings; and I heard a voice from Heaven saying:

"This that thou seest, that dims the brightness of the sun, is a sight of the present and coming times. I took the fathers of this country from the land of oppression; I planted them here among forests; I blessed them and sustained them, and while they were humble I fed them, and they became a numerous people. But they have become proud and lifted up and have forgotten Me, who nourished and protected them in the wilderness, and are running into every abomination and evil practice of which the old country was guilty, and, taking quietude from the land, have suffered a dividing spirit to come among them."

"Lift up thine eyes and behold!"

And I saw them dividing in great heat. This division began in the church on points of doctrine. I commenced in the Presbyterian society and went through the various religious denominations; and its progress and close were nearly the same in each. Those who dissented went off with high heels and taunting language, and those who kept original sentiments, appeared exercised and sorrowful and when the dividing spirit entered the society of Friends, it raged in as high a degree as in any I had before discovered. Those who separated went with lofty looks and taunting, censuring language. Those who kept ancient principles retired by themselves. It next appeared in the Lodges of Free Masonry, and set the country in an uproar for a length of time. Then it entered politics throughout the United States, and it did not stop until it produced a civil war, and abundance of blood was shed. In the course of the combat the southern States lost their power, and slavery was annihilated from their borders. Then a monarchial Government arose and established a national religion, and made all societies tributaries to support its expenses.

I was amazed at all this, and heard a voice proclaiming: "This power shall not always stand. But with power will I chastise my church until they return to the faithfulness of their forefathers."

"Thou seest what is coming on thy native land for the iniquities and the blood of Africa, the remembrance of which has come up before Me. This vision is yet for many days."

☞ Splendid Heavy Black Velveteen, at the very low price of $1.00 per yard, at the Cheap Store of W. A. Smith, Rochester. jan28-2w

Love in the country.—The Pittsburg *Gazette* of last Friday, gives us the following account of one of Beaver county's widowers. Who he is we do not know:

The little town of Clinton is somewhat excited over a romantic affair that transpired there a few days ago. It appears that a gay and dashing widower of Beaver county was in want of a housekeeper. He went over to Findley township, where he procured a female whom he thought would well answer the purpose. She, besides being suitable in qualifications, was also young petite, and good looking. He took her to his home and she was duly installed into her duties as housekeeper. One day she fancied she would like to see her friends. The widower, with the becoming gallantry of a cavalier, volunteered as escort, and also tendered his horse and buggy for the purpose. Of course the kind offer was accepted, and the pair started off for their visit. While they were on the road, the Adonis thought that he wanted a wife. He missed his first spouse sadly, so he at once concluded to pop the question.—She nothing loath, acquiesced, and they at once concluded to have the gordian knot tied at Clinton, and be made man and wife. Now it so happened that they went to a minister, who refused to perform the ceremony unless the girl's parents gave their consent. Here was a dilema sure, however, as love is not confined in bars, they at once concluded to start and get the consent of the old folks. Another difficulty here presented itself. The old lady was not at home and without her consent she could not get married, as she was under age. The old gentleman, her father, however, seeing and thinking over the situation, gave them the blessing and the mother's consent. They went back to town, were married, and are now as happy as love can make them.

Lengthening Days.—This is the way the Shippensburg News welcomes longer and brighter days, etc.: "The short days that everybody dreads, except the gas companies and kerosene oil dealers, are departing. The sun sets twenty minutes later than it did a week ago. We are perfectly willing to see winter pass away, as we have quite enough of it, and are ready to welcome the season when strawberries begin to grow, ice cream is palatable, and one can go about comfortable without overshoes and overcoat."

Why that's exactly what we've been thinking, and had we not been afraid that the down-street Prof. would have charged us with "stealing," we would have written an article just like that.

Government Appointments.—Dr. J. C. Levis of Bridgewater has received a consular appointment in Mexico, and will establish his residence at El Paso. How soon he will leave for his new location we have not learned.

Mr. C. A. Decarme of this place has also received the appointment of Clerk in the Navy Yard at Philadelphia.

We congratulate both of the gentlemen here referred to on their good fortune.

☞ Millinery Goods selling at a great sacrifice, at the Cheap Store of W. A. Smith, Rochester. jan28-2w

A Pleasant Episode.—The Literary Society of the Beaver College which meets once a week, gave a very interesting entertainment on Saturday evening, which consisted of essays, music, and the reading of the Seminary *Messenger.* There was also presented to Mrs. Robert Moore, formerly Miss Woodroffe, late a teacher of the school, a handsome set of silver which consisted of six pieces, presented by the teachers, scholars, and friends of the College. The presentation speech was made by Rev. Locke, and responded to by Dr. R. T. Taylor; after a short time spent as a sociable, the company dispersed well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Spring Styles.—Clothing, clothing Look out for unusual low prices. We are now making up one of the finest spring stocks of ready made clothing ever seen in Beaver county, consisting of men's youth's, boy's and children's suits of all grades, and qualities, made and trimmed in styles and at our old and reliable prices. Parties in need of under clothing, of which we have a small stock, left, can secure bargains for 30 days.—S. & J. Snellenburg Beaver county clothier's.

James Davis, esq., the sheriff of Lawrence county, died on Sabbath morning, January 19, at his residence in New Castle. His disease was congestion of the lungs. His age was 34 years. The deceased was a member of the 76th Pa. Vols., during the war, and is represented to have been a good soldier, and as a private citizen, without reproach.

☞ S. & J. Snellenburg are selling their stock out, not to quit business, but to make money, persons in need of clothing at a moderate advance on cost, call on the Beaver county clothier's.—S. & J. Snellenburg Broadway New Brighton.

Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, is evidently ahead of all other towns hereabouts. We are told that it has eleven churches—one for every 366 inhabitants—fifteen school rooms, and not a single drinking saloon in the place. Happy Salem.

☞ The great *panic* in the money market, has brought down the prices in all kinds of goods at the Cheap Store of W. A. Smith, Rochester, Pa. jan28-2w

The Soldiers' Orphans at Harrisburg.—A large number of the boys at our soldiers orphan schools, throughout the State visited Harrisburg last week and participated in the inauguration ceremonies of the new Governor. The male pupils of the Philipsburg school in our own county were among the number present on the occasion. The Harrisburg papers speak flatteringly of their appearance at the capital. We quote as follows:

Whatever may be said concerning the decorum and taste of making a Roman triumph of Hartranft's inauguration by gracing it with a thousand of the orphan sons of Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the war, there was no dispute yesterday concerning the fine appearance, the discipline, and good behavior of the lads. They did credit to their tutors and amply vindicated the liberality of the commonwealth. Their bearing elicited encomiums on all hands. Mr. Wickersham, the state school superintendent, deserves congratulation for their marked and decided improvement.—*Patriot.*

At about four o'clock yesterday afternoon the soldier's orphans in the city from abroad, attendant upon the inaugural ceremonies, were assembled at the court house, where addresses were delivered by Governor Hartranft, ex Governor Geary, and others. The scene was one calculated to be long remembered by those who witnessed it. Near 1,000 of the sons of fallen soldiers, met together in such a capacity, on such an occasion, could hardly have left another than a feeling of gratitude that so many orphans are cared for by our whole Commonwealth, and well cared for.—*State Journal.*

Erie, Pa., April, 1872.

We, the undersigned, Painters of this city, having used the White Lead manufactured by Beymer, Bauman & Co., Pittsburgh, pronounce it superior to any other White Lead we have ever used, and we would recommend parties wanting painting done to use it in preference to any other brands of Pure Leads.

Edmund Griffin, Ed. Crauss, Geo. Wilson, A. Darnton, M. Conrader, J. Kuhn, F. Mangold, Wm. Boyd, H. Ellis, F. Deinniger, Wm. Goodill, Wm. Raider, N. C. Outwait, A Sherwood.

Seventy Six Pa. Jan., 25th 1873.

Ed. Argus.—John Holmes, of Independence T. P., is the owner of a calf, which, when one hour old, weighed ninety one pounds. J. A.,

The McDaniel Mystery.—Our readers will recollect that a few months ago, a prominent man in Canonsburg, named Capt. McDaniel, left his home and family in that place for New York to buy goods, he being a merchant. Not returning at the proper time search was instituted for his whereabouts. He was traced as far as Philadelphia, but there all further traces of him were lost. A great many surmises have been indulged in relative to his disappearance. Now, however, the matter turns up in a new shape. The new story is to the effect that a letter has been received by Dr. Cook, of Canonsburg, from the missing man, in which McDaniel states that he is now in New Orleans. That on leaving home several months ago, he proceeded to New York city and was there waylaid, robbed and abducted, being carried on a West Indies' vessel and taken to Cuba. For several months he was confined on that island by his keepers, but an opportunity presenting, he succeeded in making his escape, and is now in New Orleans, without money or the means of subsistence. He writes to Dr. Cook for relief; that he wants sufficient money to return home to his family, and that he is unable to procure it there. At the same time that he wrote the letter to Dr. Cook, he also wrote to his family, through some delay in the mail, this letter did not reach them. He states that he has suffered privations and distress of mind scarcely conceivable. The town of Canonsburg has been thrown into an immense state of excitement by this news, and also in this city considerable interest seems to be centered upon the case. Perhaps in a few days Mr. McDaniels will return to his home, when, undoubtedly, the entire disappearance and mystery will be solved.

New Brighton, Pa., Jan., 25th, 1873.

Editor of the Argus:—Samuel Mason has lately been representing himself to the citizens of this community, as being preeminently entitled to high rank, in all that pertains to the manufacture of table and pocket cutlery, and mildly—some persons may say boldly—intimates, that all financial embarrassments and blunders in the management of affairs, pertaining to the works in Beaver Falls, were caused by ignorance and envy on the part of his associates; ignorance of his self illuminating and acknowledged genius, and envious of his unquestioned sway over the Economite representatives therein. How singular it is, that this great man has but one horn blower to trumpet his fame in this comminity and to the world, and more singular still—to those who do not know him intimately—Samuel Mason himself is the trumpeter. Alas, yes! only S. Mason.

I know of but one man who may deny the above statement; but his denial would be fatal to the truth thereof. I will say now, that if the denial is made by the person referred to, I will *illuminate* him to vindicate myself.

I do not wish to force myself into the controversy that will probably follow Mason's communication in last week's *Radical,* but as no denial—except the articles in your last edition—has been made as to the truth of his statement, I feel it my duty to let the community know Samuel Mason as I know him; and if by doing so, I can strengthen his standing here and elsewhere, he may have the full benefit of my knowledge and opinion of him. If otherwise, I will—if he seeks to defend his management of the New Brighton Cutlery Works—do the best I can to convince others, that as great men as S. Mason—always in his own opinion—have had higher opinions of themselves, than the public in which they lived could willingly confirm. Fair Play.

Oakland Grove, Beaver Co., Pa.,
New Brighton, Jan. 27, 1873.

Mr. Editor, *and to whom it may concern:*—I send herewith two letters from Col. A. K. McClure, who is a member of the State Senate, and one of the most able men of the State, a lawyer of great eminence, whose law office is on the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets in Philadelphia.

Mr. McClure has a great deal of business with the Pennsylvania and other railroad companies, and is a great deal out of his office; he has been in the habit of permitting such sponges as J. S. Rutan to hang around his office when he is out, and J. S. Rutan lounges there when in the city. Letters received from myself were stolen from that *office table drawer,* said letters were afterwards *mutilated, exhibited,* and *published* by *James S. Rutan.*

Now, the reader can judge by reading the letters of Col. McClure hereto annexed, *who stole the letters* from that drawer.

Mr. McClure promises—as I have requested him—to destroy all letters received from me, to save them from the thieving fingers of such unscrupulous sneak thieves. I pronounce any one who would *steal,* or *cause to be stolen* from your possession, a public or private letter or other paper, and without permission, publish it, a thief who would rob you of your money if he had the courage.

The following are Col. McClure's letters, the originals of which are in possession of the editor. Respectfully,

W. W. Irwin.

Philadelphia, Jan., 18, 1873.

Gen. Irwin,

Dear Sir.—I was amazed this morning to see another of your letters in the *Radical,*—stolen from my office,—from my drawer where it was filed with other letters. I have to-day addressed a note to Rutan, saying that I will henceforth hold him responsible, instead of the employed thief for such flagrant breeches of all decency. Do not think that I have been careless of your letters, for I have not. It is the most flagrant volation of all principles of propriety I have ever met with. Yours, &c.,

A. K. McClure.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan., 22, 1873.

Gen. W. W. Irwin,

My Dear Sir:—Before this you must have received my letter from Philadelphia, expressing my surprise and mortification at the publication of your letter in volation of all decency. I can assure you that no such accident will occur again; for I will promptly destroy every letter you write me. I have never felt more outraged, and so said to Mr. Rutan, who denies complicity in the matter. Yours, &c.,

A. K. McClure.

The Swindler's Trick.—In April, 1871, we published the following. But, as quite a number of the good people of this county have come to grief since then through this same trick, we publish it again. Read, ponder and digest:

Below we give, for the information and protection of our readers, a copy of the patent right note which has been extensively used in Ohio and other States to swindle farmers and others. We will suppose A. Stone to be agent for a seeding machine, and John Smith to be an honest farmer, whom A. Stone induces to act as his agent. Good terms are offered, the farmers being offered all the profit on the seeding machines, except that, after he has sold $275 worth of seeders, he is to remit ten dollars to the principal agent. Then a note similar to the following is produced and signed by the unsuspecting farmers:

> *Manchester, Iowa, Feb. 15, 1871.*
>
> *One year after date I Promise to pay A. Stone or bearer ten dollars when I sell by order, Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars worth of Seeding Machines, for value received, at ten per cent. per annum said ten dollars when due is payable at Manchester, Iowa.*
>
> JOHN SMITH, *Agent for A. Stone.*
>
> *Witness: John Doe.*

On its face, this purports to be a common contract note, only conditionally payable, and which no third party would ever purchase. But when the swindler gets the note safe in his own hands, he cuts it in two at the vacant place that will be seen running perpendicularly through the document just after the word "or," whereby the left end of it becomes a note of hand, which the rascal sells at whatever price he can get, and leaves the swindled farmer and the innocent purchaser of the note to settle the matter as best they may.

Worth Preserving.—The *Medical Home* has the following receipts which may be of value:

A tea made of Chestnut leaves, and drank in the place of water, will cure the most obstinate case of dropsy in a few days.

A tea made of ripe or dried wortleberries and drank in the place of water, is a sure and speedy cure for scrofulous difficulty however bad.

A tea made of peach leaves is a sure cure for a kidney difficulty.

A plaster made of fresh slacked lime and fresh tar, is a sure cure for cancer, which, with its roots, will soon come out.

The Philadelphia "Sunday Dawn," publishes this as the "First Sayings" of the great men in this State:

Beg Pardon.—*Geary.*
I object.—*Mann.*
Four kings and an ace.—*Quay.*
I'll grow bigger by-and-by.—*Mort Johnson.*
"On the make."—*Sam Josephs.*
Early piety.—*Milly.*
I would not stay alway, I ask not to stay.—*Johnny Hill.*
Let's try a Bumm.—*T. J. Smith.*
Water, water, water.—*Father Hodgdon.*
I don't care a *Continental.*—*Colonel Duffy.*
Come and see me.—*Mandga.*
"What am I begun for?"—*Hartranft.*
I am preserved for a *high* end.—*Bob. Listen Smith.*
Oh! that this too solid flesh would melt."—*Moris Harding.*
If I am a *she-riff*, can I ever be a man?—*Leeds.*
I bet on the *blue.*—*Stockley.*
"Put me in my little bed."—*Tower.*
Justice.—*Paxson.*
When I get whiskers!—*Beitler.*
Eighteen hard-boiled eggs, or I cease to exist.—*Fatty Smith.*
Milk.—*David R. Nagle.*
Scat.—*Gus. Moulton.*
Time's no *Item* with me, and the Tide is in my favor.—*Robert Fox.*

Court Proceedings—*Second Week.*—R. P. Covert vs. bor. of New Brighton. Verdict for plaintiff for six hundred and sixty seven dollars.

Snowden Bros. vs. Cheny and Troth. Verdict for defendants.

Thos. D. Walker vs. Chamberlin White and J. L. B. Dawson. Verdict for plaintiff for ninety two dollars.

Annie Miller vs. Jacob Miller. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Harmony Savings Bank vs. A. Inman. Verdict for plaintiff for nine hundred and eighty eight dollars.

J. Walter & Bro. vs. John Lance and A. T. Anderson. Plaintiff takes a non suit.

Thomas McBride vs. James Allen.—Verdict for the plaintiff for one hundred and ninety seven dollars.

J. Walter & Brother vs James Feazle. Defendant confessed judgment for $150,00.

J. Walter & Bro. vs Henry Phillis. Defendant confessed judgment for $150,00.

J. Walter & Bro. vs G. R. Bunzo. Defendant confessed judgment for $150,00

M. Miller vs Isaac Scott. Defendant confessed judgment for $250,00.

Gone East.—Mr. S. Snellenburg, of the clothing firm of S. & J. Snellenburg, left for the East on Thursday last to purchase a stock of clothes, doeskins and cassimeres, to make up for the appoaching spring season. As usual this firm's motto will be "Good Goods at a Small Advance on Cost."

BEAVER MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 75@1 85
Oats " "	40@ 45
Corn " "	55@ 65
Rye " "	70@ 75
Buckwheat per bushel	85@ 90
Flour per sack	2 30@2 40
Butter per pound	30@ 35
Lard " "	10@ 12
Tallow " "	8@ 10
Eggs per dozen	30@ 35
Chickens per pair	40@ 50
Chickens, dressed, per pound	12@ —
Potatoes per bushel	70@ 80
Honey per pound	22@ 25
Onions per bushel	1 25@1 75
Apples, green, per bushel	50@ 60
Beans per bushel	2. 75@3 00

Beef—hind quarter, 8 cents; fore quarters 6, ℔ ℔.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED BY WILSON.

White Wheat,	$1 65a70
Old Wheat,	1 60
New Wheat,	1 70
Rye,	70
Corn,	55
Oats,	38
Buckwheat,	1,00

MARRIED.

SHANER—GUTERMUTE—On the 17th inst. by Rev. John Brown, at Knob, Beaver county Pa., Mr. David P. Shaner, to Miss Annie C. Gutermute.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership between J. M. McCreery and Mrs. J. K. Sanderson, under the firm of *J. M. McCreery & Co.* was dissolved on the 20th day of January, 1873. Mrs. J. K. Sanderson retiring.

All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to J. M. McCreery, who will continue the business at the old stand, Beaver, Pa.

J. M. McCREERY.
jan29-3w Mrs. J. K. SANDERSON.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county in the matter of the account of John Reeves, administrator of the estate of Ellen Costelloe, deceased.

SEAL. And now to wit, January 24th 1873, on motion of E. B. Daugherty, attorney for parties in interest, the Court appointed Joseph F. Dunlap esq. an Auditor to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of said administrator as shown by his account, to and among those legally entitled thereto. From the record

Attest— JOHN C. HART, *Clerk.*

The auditor above named will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Court House, on the 19th day of February 1873 at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where they may attend.

jan29-3w J. F. DUNLAP, *Auditor.*

Orphans' Court sale.

REAL ESTATE IN ST. CLAIR BOROUGH.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of PRESSLEY C. DUNLAP, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 26th 1873 at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate of said decedent, viz: The undivided one-half of a certain piece of land situate in St Clair borough, Beaver Co Pa., being lots Nos. 51 and 52 in the plan of said borough; bounded on the north by Dutchman's Run; east by Main Street; south by First Street, and west by the P. F. W. & C. R. W; the same being under fence and having erected thereon a frame SLAUGHTER HOUSE and a MEAT SHOP.

TERMS:—Cash in hand, on confirmation of the sale by the Court.

VALARIA DUNLAP, *Administratrix.*
jan29 3w Freedom, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE

262½ ACRES

The undersigned, Executors of John Young, deceased, will offer at public or private sale, March 4th, 1873, on the premises, the well known "JOHN YOUNG Farm" of 262½ acres as a whole, or in tracts to suit purchasers. This is a valuable grain-producing farm, in an excellent farming and grain-producing district, is well watered, has good buildings, and plenty of good fruit: on public roads; is convenient to market, churches, schools, mills, and is underlaid with an excellent quality of BITUMINOUS COAL. The property is situate at Achor, Columbiana county, Ohio, 4 miles south of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., and is also immediately upon the lines of the proposed Painsville, Youngstown and Ohio River, and Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad. For terms or information concerning the property, address

WM. LAIR, Columbiana, Columbiana Co., Ohio, or call upon P. Y. BROWN, near the premises.

WILLIAM LAIR, } *Executors.*
P. Y. BROWN, }
jan28-3w

FOR SALE,

A Fresh Cow and Calf,

nov20-tf.] Inquire at this office

Best Thing in the West.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. LANDS!

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven Years' Credit. Seven per Cent. Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO LAND BUYERS!

THE FACTS about this Grant are Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one-fourth; Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of Stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the Best Opportunity Ever Offered to the Public, through the recent completion of the road. For circulars and information, address

A. E. TOUZALIN,
Or.................. Manager Land Dep't.
TOPEKA, KAN.
jan22-2mos.

Executors Sale!

House and lot in Beaver Falls!

The undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of MARTHA J. McMURTRIE, late of Hanover township, in the county of Beaver, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, or out-cry, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1873,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., The following Real Estate of said decedent, viz: All that parcel or lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being No. 97 in Patterson's plan of lots in said borough; bounded north by Oak alley; east by lot No. 98; south by Linden street, and west by lot No. 96, being forty feet wide on said Linden street, and extending back of equal width 115 feet to Oak alley aforesaid, and on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, 24x18 feet, with 5 rooms, with cellar underneath half of same, and all necessary outbuildings; good cistern with pump; lot enclosed.

TERMS made known on day of sale. For particulars, inquire of or address ROBERT GORSUCH, Executor, Service, Pa., or HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Beaver, Pa. [January 11, 1873.

J. Weaver & Co.'s Advertisements.

"The Christian Graces." | Faith HOPE CHARITY.

"And now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity; these three, but the greatest of these is Charity."

Nothing has appeared in religious art for a long time so pure, and tender, and beautiful, as this new picture. The grouping of the figures is grace itself, and the countenances of such heavenly sweetness, that it seems as if the artist must have seen them in a vision.

This rare and elegant $5 line and stipple steel engraving is *sent free* to every subscriber to "*Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine* for 1873." Price of Magazine, $2.50 a year. Sample number 15 cents.

LOCAL CANVASSING AGENTS wanted everywhere. Large commissions and territory guaranteed. Send for Agent's Confidential Circular. You can hardly show the *"Christian Graces"* to any person of taste or religious feeling without getting a subscriber. Address

T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

IRON and TIMBER LANDS

For Sale.

I herewith offer for sale two of the best and most valuable Iron Properties in the State of Tennessee. One tract about 5 miles below Fort Donelson, containing

10,000 ACRES,

known as the "*Iron Mountain Furnace Lands,*" with abundance of rich Ore, Wood and Limestone, and within ¼ to ½ mile of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, also including about 20 *Small Farms.*

The Other Tract fronts a mile on the Tennessee river, near Fort Henry, including

8,000 ACRES,

part of which is rich river bottom, the balance covered with the best kind of timber, such as White and Black Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Maple, Ash, &c., &c.; underlaid with the best of Ore. Both tracts are in Stewart County.

ALSO,

Two valuable Tracts of Timber Land in Houston county, one of 1,870 acres, within half a mile of the Louisville and Memphis R. R., and 1½ miles east of the County Seat. One other tract half a mile west of the County Seat, with the Railroad passing through one corner, containing 950 acres. Both of these tracts have a large amount of White Oak and Yellow Poplar Timber, and well adapted for farming.

ALSO,

Several Farms in Dickson County, on the North Western R. R.

Any of the above Properties are as represented, with good Titles to each. Any of the above lands can be bought at one-half their value, and other good property will be taken as part pay if desired. For full description call on or address

C. BERINGER,

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,

jan8-4w] 116 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSE ESTABLISHED 1824.

JACOB B. HUBLEY..................ALEX. F. HAY.

Jacob B. Hubley & Co.

CONFECTIONERS,

Ladies & Gentlemen's Ice Cream & Dining Rooms

Library Building, 195 Penn Ave. Pittsburgh.

Parties, Weddings, and Banquets furnished to any accessible point by rail. Prompt attention to mail orders for everything in the trade. jan29-4w,

ARIZONA

DIAMONDS

—SET IN—

SOLID 11 KARAT GOLD.

WARRANTED.

Watches And Jewelry

Of Every Description.

No. 38 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH,

jan29-2w

"How's Your Health."

If you Would be well and strong, study the Laws of Life and Health, by reading "THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH," the best health journal published—not the organ of any business or institution, but an independent, earnest educator of people, in all that pertains to the PRESERVATION and REGAINING of health. Only $2 a year, 20 cts, a number; and the

ANXIOUS MOTHER,

a splendid OIL CHROMO, price $5 given to every subscriber. Our Chromos are now ready for DELIVERY. If sent by mail, mounted and varnished, ready for framing, 30 cents extra must be sent for each picture. Agents wanted at once in every town. Cash Commissions given Address at once, S. R. WELLS, publisher, 389 Broadway, New York. jan29-4w

New Advertisements.

Orphans' Court Sale.

House and Lot in the Borough of Freedom.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of George Mohr, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain piece of land situate in the Borough of Freedom, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania; being lot No. 17 and the east half of lot No. 16 in the general plan of lots in said borough, and bounded on the north by Main Street, east by lot No. 18, south by Wolf Alley, and west by west half of lot No. 16; being 90 feet in front on Main Street, and extending back 100 feet to Wolf Alley; on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house.

TERMS:—The whole of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of sale by the Court.

JOHN MENGEL, Executor.
January 29, 1873. 3w

JNO. P. DEAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

HARDWARE,

No, 81 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American, English, and German Cutlery; Spencer & Nicholson Files; Disston's Saws, and Boynton's Lightning Saws; Beatty's and Yerke's and Plumb's Hatchets; Eastern Manufactures and Pittsburgh Novelty Locks and Latches; Mann's, Lippincott's and Graff's Axes; Axes' and Rowland's Shovels, Blacksmiths' Tools; Ohio Tool Co's Planes; Coil, Trace and other chains; New London W. B. Globe, National and other Horse Nails; Fire Irons, Stands, Shovels and pokers; Practical Clothes Wringers, and a full line of general Hardware at the LOWEST Market RATES.

Agent for Park Bros. & Co's Steel. oc 16:6m

READ OUR OFFER.

A BEAUTIFUL

$5 Chromo For Nothing!

"Early Morn," and "The Young Foragers."

We will present one of the above beautiful Chromos to each subscriber to either of the following Papers or Magazines:

Harper's Weekly, $4.	New York Weekly, $3
Frank Leslie, $4.	New York Ledger, $3.
Harper's Bazar, $4.	Fireside Companion, $3
Leslie's Ladies' Mag. $4	Saturday Night, $3
Harper's Magazine, $4.	Phrenological Journal $3
Moore's Rural New Yorker, $4	American Volunteer, $3.
Hearth and Home, $4	Prairie Farmer, $3.
Godey's Lady's Book $3	Scientific American, $3.
Waverly Magazine, $5.	Peterson's Magazine, 2.

Address all orders to—

Pittsburgh Supply Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.
sept15:3m

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

A Serial Story By Dr. HOLLAND. New Story By SAXE HOLM. A Long Story from BRET HARTE. BRILLIANT ARRAY of CONTRIBUTORS. CLARENCE COOK On *Furniture & Decoration.* R. H. STODDARD On *Authors.*

Extraordinary Inducements to New Subscribers; 500 Pages for $100! &c., &c.

The Publisher's of *Scribner's Monthly,* in their Prospectus just issued, promise for the ensuing year a more brilliant array of contributors, and an increase in the variety and beauty of its illustrations, already conceded by the critics to be *"finer than any which have hitherto appeared in any American magazine."*

Dr HOLLAND, the editor, will write the serial story of the year, which will be autobiographical in form, and will be illustrated by Miss Hallock. It is entitled *Arthur Bonnicastle,* and will deal with some of the most difficult problems of American Life. It will be commenced in the November Number

There will be a new story by SAXE HOLM, *The One-Legged Dancers.*

BRET HARTE, the *best writer* of short stories now living, will contribute a characteristic story, entitled *The Epic of Fiddletown,* which will be illustrated by Sheppard.

R. H. STODDARD will write a series of entertaining papers about *Authors, their Personal Characteristics, Home Life, Families, Friends, Whims and Ways.* A series of *Portraits of Living American Writers,* is also promised.

CLARENCE COOK will write about *Furniture, & the Decoration of American Homes.* These papers will be eminently practical as well as artistic, and will be illustrated with designs and sketches by numerous artists in addition to those which the writer himself will furnish.

Among those who will contribute are—Hans Anderson, Bryant, Bushnell, Eggleston, Froude, Higginson, Bishop Huntington, Bret Harte, John Hay, H. H., Macdonald, Mitchell, Miss Phelps, Steadman, Stockton, Stoddard, Celia Thaxter, Warner, Wilkinson, Mrs. Whitney, besides a host of others.

The editorial control and direction of the Magazine will remain in the hands of Dr. Holland, who will continue to write *"The Topics of the Time,"* which the New York *Independent* says "are more widely quoted than any similar papers in any American magazine."

Watson Gilder will write *"The Old Cabinet;"* as hitherto. Prof. John C. Draper conducts the Department of *"Nature and Science."* The Departments of *"Home and Society,"* and *"Culture and Progress,"* will engage the contributions of more than a score of pens on both sides of the Atlantic. *The Watchman and Reflector* says: "Scribner's Monthly for September is better than usual, which indicates a useless waste of editorial brains and publisher's money, for the Magazine was good enough before!" And yet the publishers *promise to make it still better for the coming year!*

The subscription price is $4.00 a year, with special rates to Clergymen, Teachers, and Postmasters.

The following *Extraordinary Inducements* are offered to subscribers:

For $5.50 the Publishers will send, or any Bookseller or Newsdealer will supply, the magazine for one year, and twelve numbers of Vols. III and IV, containing the beginning of Mrs. Oliphant's Serial, "At His Gates;" for $7.50 the Magazine for one year, and the 24 back numbers from the beginning; for $10.50 the Magazine for one year, and the 24 back numbers *bound* (4 vols.); charges on bound vols. paid. This will give nearly 5000 pages of the choicest reading, with the finest illustrations, for $10.50, or nearly 500 pages for a dollar! and will enable every subscriber to obtain the series from the first. Special terms to Dealers, Clergymen, and Teachers. SCRIBNER & CO.,
oct30:3m 654 Broadway, N. Y.

Dauchy & Co's Advertisements.

Money Easily made with our Stencil and key-check outfit. Circulars free. Stafford M'f'g Co, 66 Fulton st. New York. jan8-1

TO THE WORKING CLASS, male or female; $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods to start with sent free by mail. Address with 6 cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Courtland st., New York.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS

An Elegantly Bound Canvassing Book for the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published, will be sent free of charge to any book agent. It contains nearly 500 fine Scripture Illustrations, and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, stating experience, etc., and we will show you what our agents are doing. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila., Pa. 4w

The Sabbaths of our Lord,

By BISHOP STEVENS,

is an *entirely new* work on an absorbing topic written in the author's *most powerful style.* It presents the subject in *novel* and *beautiful* lights. *Can not fail* to awaken a deep interest and be productive of *great good.* Agents wanted, to whom liberal commission will be allowed. Address J. M. STODDART & Co., Publishers, Phila

DON'T BE DECEIVED, But for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, and bronchial difficulties, use only

Wells' Carbolic Tablets.

Worthless Imitations are on the market, but the only Scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies, as in these TABLETS, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

In all cases of irretation of the mucus membrane these TABLETS should be freely used, their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

BE WARNED, *never neglect a cold,* it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic Tablets as a specific.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., N. Y.

Sole agent for the United States. Send for Circular. Price 25 cents a box. jan8-4w

AGENTS! IT SELLS QUICK among all classes. Old people, the middle-aged, those who are just entering life, and youth, of both sexes, buy and read with the greatest profit

MY JOLLY FRIEND'S SECRET,

DIO LEWIS' last and best Book.

It is meeting with the greatest success; and there is *Money in it.*

Send for our circulars, &c., which are sent free. GEO. MACLEAN, Phila. 4w

Crumbs of Comfort

The Ladies' Friend. Ask your grocer for it.

BARTLETT'S BLACKING

Always gives satisfaction. Try it.

PEARL BLUE

for the laundry has no equal. SOLD BY GROCERS. H. A. BARTLETT & Co., 115, 117 N. Front st., Philadelphia, 143 Chambers st., N. Y., 43 Broad st., Boston. 4w

Abdominal Supporter and Pile Piple—Relief and cure for Rupture, Female Weaknesses, and Piles—indestructible, light, safe, cleanly (steel springs coated), never rusts, breaks, limbers, nor soils, affording comfort, safety, cleanliness, and durability. Universally approved by the Medical Profession, and all who wear them, as the best and most satisfactory appliances known. Sent by mail or express. Establishments, 1347 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and 737 Broadway, New York. Careful and correct adjustment. Experienced lady in attendance. 4w

Agents Wanted for GOD'S WORK OR, SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.

This book gives the very cream of Science, making its thrilling realities, beauties, wonders, and sparkling gems a hundred-fold more interesting than fiction. Every man, woman, and child wants to read it. It is endorsed by the Press and Ministers of all denominations. Sales immense. Agents report 25—45—46—80—57 and 96 copies per week. Great inducements to Agents. Employment for Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen in every county. Send for Circular. Also, agents wanted for the

People's Standard Edition of the Holy Bible.

Over 550 Illustrations. All our own Agents for other books, and many Agents for other publishers, are selling this Bible with wonderful success, because it is the most valuable, beautiful and popular edition now in the market, and is sold at a very low price. Canvassing books free to working Agents. Address ZEIGLER & M'CURDY, 218 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN JURUBEBA BLOOD PURIFIER

Is there want of action in your Liver & Spleen? Unless relieved at once, the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, &c.

Have you a dyspeptic stomach? Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, Poverty of Blood, Dropsical Tendency, General Weakness or Lassitude.

Have you weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhœa or the dreadful Inflammation of the Bowels.

Have you Weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You must procure instant relief or you are liable to suffering worse than death.

the system in perfect health or you are otherwise in great danger of malarial, miasmatic or contagious diseases.

Are you dejected, drowsy, dull, sluggish or depressed in spirits, with head-ache, back-ache, coated tongue, and bad tasting mouth?

For a certain remedy for all of these diseases, weaknesses, and troubles; for cleansing and purifying the vitiated blood and imparting vigor to all the vital forces; for building up and restoring the weakened constitution, USE

JURUBEBA,

which is pronounced by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris "the most powerful tonic and alterative known to the medical world." This is no new and untried discovery, but has been long used by the leading physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.

Don't weaken and impair the digestive organs by cathartics and physics; they give only temporary relief; indigestion, flatulency, and dyspepsia, with piles and kindred diseases, are sure to follow their use

Keep the blood pure and health is assured.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., New York. Sole Agent for the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Send for circular. jan.8-4w

WANTED.—A reliable and intelligent man of good address, to engage in a desirable and lucrative business producing from $1,500 to $5,000 per year. Address J B FORD & Co., New York; Boston; Chicago; or San Francisco.

WANTED. IF YOU WISH TO BUY A SEWING MACHINE for family use, or act as an agent, address WASHINGTON SEWING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass. jan15-4w

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.

A NEW WAY of running a book. Can sell thousands per week. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 East 28th-St., New York City. jan15 4w

PSYCHOMANCY or SOUL-CHARMING. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess. Free by mail for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies &c. A queer, exciting book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAMS & Co. publishers, Phila. 4w

$200 Agents Wanted For best selling *Pictures, Maps and Charts.* Also, for our *Sewing Silk and Linen Thread.* $100 to $200 cleared per month by good active Agents. Apply at once to D L GUERNSEY, Concord. N. H. 4w

Warren Range

First Premium Am. Inst. 1871

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Gender Guard, Dumping and shaking grate Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & Co., 236 Water street, N. Y. jan15-4w

Selffeeder BASE Stewart Burner

IMPROVED, UNRIVALLED and UNEQUALLED BURNS ANY SIZE COAL.

FULLER, WARREN & Co., 236 Water st. N. Y

Miscellaneous.

Orphan's Court Sale.

VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, of the county of Beaver, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of James Irons, dec'd, late of Hopewell twp., in said county, will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry on premises, on

FRIDAY, the 31st day of JANUARY, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate of said decedent, situate in said twp of Hopewell, in the county aforesaid; bounded on the north by land of Wm. Springer, (late of Thos. W. McKee); on the east by land of Mrs. Ann Bryan; on the south by lands of Mrs. Spaulding's heirs, and Geo. K. Shannon; and on the west by land of Wm. Springer; containing 114 acres more or less, and on which there is erected a large two-story frame house, with cellar underneath the whole, with good spring and spring-house in the cellar; also a two-story frame house 16 feet strict square, with cellar underneath, and good well of water at the door; a large log barn with frame shades, granery, carriage house, cow stable, corn crib, and all other necessary outbuildings, and all of which are in good repair. 95 acres cleared and well fenced, balance well timbered, and all well watered, and having a three feet vein of coal underneath principal portion of the same; a fine orchard of bearing fruit trees on the premises. Said premises are within one mile of Legionville Station on P. F. W. & C. Railroad, and are convenient to schools, churches and mills.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale by the court; one third in one year from date of confirmation, with interest from same date; and the balance in two years from said date with interest from same time.

JOSEPH IRONS, Administrator.
dec25-3w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary to the estate of W. H. Powers, deceased, late of the borough of New-Brighton, in the county of Beaver, Pa., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough, therefore, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay; and all those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment

W. S. MORLAN, Ex'r.
nov27-6w

SELECT MISCELLANY.

Inaugural Address of John F. Hartranft.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fellow Citizens: Permit me, through you, to tender my heartfelt thanks to the people of the Commonwealth for their partiality in selecting me as the chief magistrate. In obedience to law I have appeared before you to pledge my fidelity to the constitution. Its obligations and the responsibilities it imposes are, I hope, fully realized. In the administration of public affairs it is my earnest prayer that I may be guided by Divine wisdom, and that all my actions may reflect the people's will.

HIS VIEW OF OUR FINANCES.

My predecessor presented in his annual message his recommendations and much valuable information, so fully and so well, that it appears unnecessary to enter into details. My views are in accord with the general policy of the State administration for the past few years, although I believe some changes might be for the public good, and to these I shall briefly allude. Having been closely connected with the finances of the State since 1866. I speak knowingly when I say the revenues have been faithfully collected; extravagant appropriations have been avoided, taxation has been equalized by the repeal of the most burdensome taxes, and by strict economy and good management the public debt has been largely reduced. The policy of paying off the entire indebtedness of the State is, I believe fully endorsed by the taxpayers, and it shall be my aim to adhere to that policy. The public debt, however, decreasing, while the revenues are increasing, it occurs to me that a further reduction of the latter should be made during the current session.

THE RESOURCES OF OUR STATE.

The increase in the value of our real estate and the product of our manufactures, and steady development of our resources, and the expansion of our railway system is rapidly enriching our people. If we measure the aggregate of our wealth and its growth upon the basis of our late census, we can readily understand how a lighter tax imposed upon the present taxed property will meet all our necessities in the future, provide an ample fund for the liquidation of our debt, and to give a decided impulse to the useful enterprise thus relieved. I sincerely trust, however, that in any attempt to lessen the burdens of taxation, the Legislature will exercise a wise decretion, and properly discriminate in favor of our industrial interests. In every part of this Commonwealth are found rich deposits of minerals. To make them available and productive should be our earnest aim, and shall receive a large share of my attention. It can alone be done by the intelligent employment of labor and capital. This is a subject of immense interest, and can best be served by first providing the highest possible knowledge of the character and locality of the most valuable minerals. Labor can be made inviting by making it remunerative. Its remuneration must depend largely upon the means of protection accorded by Congress to our home industries, a question which may safely be committed to our representatives in the national legislature. Capital is the water for the wheel and should be abundant, and the rates of interest easy for active and wholesome enterprise, and whatever legislation will best serve, this end should receive general support. Money will always seek the highest rates, the security being the same, and for that reason it now gravitates to neighboring States where the legal rates are higher than our own. If we cannot remove the restriction and make money as free as any other commodity, at least let us permit the same rate as allowed by other States, and thereby retain it within our own borders.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to have a watchful care over the school system of our State. No part of our government policy should command the employment of more wisdom than that which is to promote the instruction of our youth. It is a source of pride and satisfaction that our people contribute so freely to an object so worthy as our schools. And the report of the Superintendent of common schools must convince every reader of the happy result accruing from the judicious management of our educational system. But while the doors of our schools are opened wide to every one, it is sad to think that there are 75,000 children in the State who do not, or are not permitted by the necessities of their parents or otherwise, to attend and receive the blessed privileges of these schools. This is a matter of grave import and exacts of us all, people and Legislature alike, earnest and thoughtful consideration.

THE ORPHANS OF THE WAR.

In this connection, let me say a word in regard to the subject that has often engaged our thoughts, and to which I invoke the attention of our law makers. No part of our system of education has received sor universal commendation as that which is embraced in the circle of instruction of those who were orphaned by the causualties of war. The helpless condition of these little ones touchingly appealed to the hearts of our people, and the response was the establishment of the orphan schools that are now the pride of our State. But in rescuing these children from destruction and providing for their education until they have attained the age of sixteen years, have we filled the measure of our duty to them? Thrown out into the world to do battle with life's trials at an age peculiarly dangerous to youth, does not common humanity require that the State should maintain its guardianship to these children udtil their habits are somewhat settled, and they have acquired the means to earn their own livelihood? The establishment of industrial schools, wherein useful trades may be taught, seems to promes the easiest and best solution of this problem.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE MILITIA.

It is highly important that in times of insurrection and riot there should be at command a good and sufficient force to assist the civil powers to protect property and to maintain its authority. To create such a force it seems absolutely necessary that the State must extend its aid in a more substantial way to those who enlist in her service. The fine for the non-performance of the militia duty are abnoxious to many of our best citizens, and yield at best but slender revenue, and that, too, on a wrong basis, for property and not the individual should be taxed. The military should be well distributed through the State, and the number of companies limited and within the limit to make them efficient, every company accepted, when found to be up to the proper standard of numbers, and discipline, should receive from the public treasury at least $500 per annum.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

The fire and life insurance companies are trying to secure uninform legislation in all the States, and the States having a large home interest in the insurance have been the first to adopt that principle. To impose heavy fees and taxes upon insurance companies incorporated in other States and doing business in this reacts upon the home companies by reeson of the reciprocal laws of those States. If it is deemed desirable to protect and foster the home insurance interests, already too long neglected, let uniform laws be enacted. To me it seems this interest is of sufficient importance to warrant the temporary loss of a portion of the revenue now received from our own companies as it will increase by reason of their enlarged business, and we will thus be compensated for such loss.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The necessity for immediate action on the part of our people to insure the success of the Centennial exibition must be realized by every thinking man. Its failure will be to our lasting shame, its success redound to the honor and permanent benefit of the Commonwealth. Located in our metropolis, which is fast moving to the front of the manufacturing cities of the world, affording an opportunity to display the products and resources of our States, and opening to foreigners new channels of information to our character and enterprise, It certainly is the imperative duty of every citizen who loves his State to lend his countenance and support to this great exhibition. The dignity and good name of the Commonwealth are at stake. Let us not forget these by a lack of public spirit or mistaken economy. Any proper plan the Legislature may see fit to adopt to aid this national undertaking will receive the hearty concurrence of the executive.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The subject of constitutional reform is now occupying a large space of public attenton; opinions are various as to its propriety or necessity, as the views of men are conservative or progressive. There is now, however, in session in Philadelphia a convention of respectable and honorable gentlemen, authorized by the people to revise the consitution. To these gentlemen we can confidently refer the question of constitutional reform, in the belief that out of their combined integrity and wisdom will spring such measures as will best conduce to the safety, and happiness and prosperity of our people.

ABUSE OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.

There is one foremost and growing evil, however, to which by my oath as your executive, and my sense of duty as a citizen, I am constrained to ask your special attention. I refer to special legislation, or the abuse of legislative power to further particular local and private ends to the exclusion of public business. I cannot condemn this evil in language too strong, and it seems but the part of common sense that some positive restriction be put upon legislation that will confine it to public objects and make its enactments uniform and general.

THE PARDONING BUSINESS.

There is another subject to which I may be permitted to advert, because it concerns one of my most important functions. I refer to the pardoning power. The exercise of this power rests exclusively within the discretion and the conscience of the Executive, and when we consider the importunities of the friends of a condemned man, and their natural inclinations to use every influence to obtain a pardon, it must be conceded that this power is a trying and dangerous one with which to invest any one man. Any provision that would relieve the conscience and divide the responsibility of the exercise of this power will surely commend itself to the good sense of our people.

SECURITY OF THE SINKING FUND.

There is a popular demand, too, that the sinking fund, containing bonds that represent the proceeds of the sale of public works, and which are made applicable alone to the payment of the public debt, shall be kept sacred for the purpose to which it is dedicated, and that the safeguards of this fund be made so strong as to protect it from every encroachment, however ingeniously planned or powerfully supported. To this demand the Constitutional Convention will doubtless respond, and for myself I may be permitted to say that no legislation impairing the security of this fund or changing its character shall receive my sanction as your executive. In view of the prospect that the Legislature will, after this session, be divested of its power to legislate for special objects, a popular apprehension is prevailing that interested parties will push their schemes at this juncture, and make extraordinary efforts to control legislation. I deem it my duty to impress upon the Legislature the necessity of examining with more than ordinary care every measure submitted for their consideration.

OUR PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Too much credit cannot be accorded to the honorable and humane gentlemen who compose the board of public charities for their valuable services, gratutously bestowed, in supervising the manifold and important public trusts the State has confided to their care. I take great pleasure in inviting the attention of the Legislature to the suggestions and work of this excellent board, and shall unite in any plan that will help these gentleman to accomplish their beneficient designs.

PROSPECTS IN THE FUTURE.

We have great cause for thankfulness, my fellow-citizens, when we contemplate the happy and prosperous condition of our country. Recuperating rapidly from the ravage and waste of our great civil war, she is moving forward to a new era of progress and development; and in this march to a higher destiny, in which all the states are united, Pennsylvania should have a place in the van—a position to which she is entitled by the intelligence and character of her citizens, the magnitude of her resources, the extent of her industrial interests and the grand record of her patriotism. To maintain this position for our proud old Commonwealth will be the constant endeavor of your Executive; and to strengthen his arm and enlarge his understanding he asks the support and counsel of all good citizens, and humbly implores the aid and guidance of Him who is the Supreme Ruler.

The Two Wives of Aaron Burr.

The revival of the celebrated Jumel will case, which for years has been dragging its slow length through the New York courts, naturally recalls the name and history of the man who figured as the second husband of the woman whose property now bids fair to be swallowed up in the insatiate maw of the legal profession. We do not, of course, propose to attempt any biography or criticism of one who has been so thoroughly crucified by the pens of scribblers of high and low degree, as Aaron Burr; but the very notoriety he has gained lends a strong interest to some details of his domestic life which are not entirely familiar to the majority of newspaper readers.

It was while commanding his regiment in New Jersey during the early years of the revolutionary war, that Colonel Burr made the acquaintance of the lady who afterwards became his first wife and the mother of that incomparable daughter, whose genius and fidelity have almost redeemed her father's fame. Mrs. Theodosia Prevost was then the wife of Colonel Prevost of the British army, at that time in the West Indies. She resided at Paramus, with her mother and sister and her two sons—the latter sprightly little fellows whose vivacity could not be other than attractive to a man so passionately fond of bright children as Burr was till the day of his death. Mrs. Prevost was ten years older than the young officer whom she captivated by her rare grace and culture; but neither the difference in age, nor the absence of beauty lessened her charms in his estimation. Her family—the De Viennes—was of French or Swiss origin, and she herself was the first woman educated in accordance with the European standard whom Burr had ever met. She was thoroughly versed in the best literature of the day, and undoubtedly did much toward forming the taste and shaping the intellectual development of an admirer who, above all other things in the world, appreciated brains—particularly when lodged in a female head. Her manners are represented to have been the perfection of elegance and refinement, and long after she had been mercifully taken away from the evil to come, Burr was accustomed to say that if his own manners were in any respect superior to those of men in general, it was mainly owing to the insensible influence of hers. Some unpublished letters from her hand which we have seen, abundantly confirm this estimate of her character—the penmanship is exquisitely neat and clear, and the matter is no less remarkable for its vigorous common sense than for the admirable style in which it is set forth.

We have said that Burr was an admirer of Mrs. Prevost, but there is not the slightest reason to suppose that his admiration ever went beyond the bounds of strict propriety, or that her behavior was in any respect unworthy the position she occupied. If she was conscious of the impression she had made that consciousness never revealed itself in word or act—and it is the most wretched injustice to fasten upon her reputation even a shadow of the stain which rests upon him whose brighter fortunes she shared. But when, not long after their first meeting, Colonel Prevost died, it is probable that this mutual self restraint gradually began to disappear; for we know that when Burr resigned from the army in 1779, they were engaged to be married—the ceremony being delayed only by those pecuniary considerations which cannot be overlooked even in the delirium of passionate love. Both were poor, and let it be remembered as a slight atonement for his many subsequent transgressions, that Burr deliberately married for affection and not for money. He was young, handsome and brilliant; he had come out of the war with a splendid record for bravery and military skill; he had begun the practice of law under the most flattering auspices; he was universally regarded as a rising man whose future could not fail to be glorious and with these recommendations he might easily have wooed and won a younger and lovelier bride, who would have brought him the influence of her family as well as the more tangible blessings of an ample fortune. To say that Burr did not see the advantages which might result from making what is now termed "a good match," is to suppose him a fool—which he certainly was not. That he put aside these advantages while perfectly comprehending their weight, is at least an evidence that his heart was not quite as hard, his selfishness not quite as profound as his enemies would have us believe.

Burr was admitted to the bar January 10, 1782, and on the 2d of July following he married Mrs. Prevost she then being thirty-six years old and he twenty-six. The pair took up their residence in Albany, where —June 22, 1783—Theodosia was born. As far as we are able to judge from the scanty material at our command, the union was from first to last, a happy one. Wedded to the woman he loved, surrounded by the purest and tenderest associations, with no cause of anxiety, present or prospective, and with everything to stimulate his ambition and gratify his wishes—the next twelve years were by far the best and brightest of Burr's long and varied career. How he must have looked to those years from the gloomy standpoint of that period, when there could hardly be found in the whole country a dozen persons who dared call themselves his friends.

Mrs. Burr died of cancer in the spring of 1791—in time to escape the abuse and ignominy which were destined so soon to blast her husband's name forever. When the grave opened for her, Burr's star was high in the beavens; ten years afterwards it set in eternal night on the heights of Weehawken. The bullet which killed Hamilton annihilated Burr. Better, infinitely better for him had the lightning smote him before he touched the fatal trigger.

Eliza, or Betsy, Bowen—afterwards Madame Jumel and the second Mrs. Burr—was born, it is said in Providence, about the year 1775. Her mother was a prostitute, and the daughter seems to have followed, for a time at least, the same profession. She was for several years a servant in the family of Major Reuben Ballou, and while there gave birth—October 9, 1794—to George Washington Bowen, the plaintiff in the suit now pending. Ballou, was supposed to be the father of the child, and took no pains to relieve himself from the burden of the unwelcome honor. Soon after arriving at the dignity of maternity, Betsey left Providence and went to parts unknown, leaving the child in charge of Ballou. Several years later she retuned, bringing with her the body of a sea captain, whom it is thought she had been living with during the interval. The deceased mariner was duly deposited in the earth, and his widow, or mistress, lingered about the city for some time and then went to New York, where, by means never explained, she managed to marry Stephen Jumel, a wealthy French merchant. This was in 1804. In 1815, the Jumels went abroad and lived in great splendor in Paris until 1822, when they returned to New York somewhat poorer than when they left, but still rich enough for all reasonable purposes. A story is current that Madame Jumel attempted to deliver a lecture in Providence on the French court, but being threatened with a mob was compelled to abanuon her supremely impudent undertaking. Jumel himself died in 1832, and the next year, Burr, aged seventy-eight, married Madame—married her for her money, and contrived to waste so much of it that in a very short time she instituted proceedings for a divorce. We believe the divorce was never legally consummated, but the parties ceased to live together, and never met during the last two years of Burr's life. Madam Jumel died July 15, 1855, and the battle for her goods, chattels and real estate has been going on ever since.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

A Sketch of Mrs. Gen. Gaines.

Mrs. Gaines is the great female charcter of New Orleans. George Alfred Townsend gives a sketch of her in the Chicago *Tribune*, as follows:

She is a small, plump, bright-eyed woman, and she has been the heroine of a very heroic lawsuit, which she has personally conducted, raising money for the purpose to the amount of half a million, recovering nearly a million, and with all the probabilities in her favor of getting a million more but if she would get what she would receive under other conditions than those of democratic public opinion, she would possess half the city of New Orleans in its most valuable part, and be a wealthier woman than Miss Bordett Coutts, whom Wellington endeavored to marry out of covetousness of her fortune.

The home of this lady is in New York city, but she spends much of her time in New Orleans, where she has strong friends and strong enemies, almost equal in number. Her suit has involved many of her intimate friends, from whom she has borrowed money to pay lawyer' fees and court fees. Her second husband, Gen. Gaines, believed implicitly in the meritts of her case, and gave her two hundred thousand dollars to fight it out. She has been twice married, and to excellent men both times, and I was told there that the brother of her first husband had given her nearly the whole of his funds. She is said to be about sixty years of age, but would pass for forty, and while her education is defective, she is a natural authoress and lawyer; and can write a stinging brief, where sauce and justice are mixed together.

She is just the sort of a woman to be identified with New Orleans—provincialism and cosmopolitism mingling in her as among many of these old inhabitants. Her mother had married a French bigamist, and discovering the fact after she reached New Orleans, presumed to marry again, the great Daniel Clark, who was one of the wealthiest men of the South. He was one of the earliest property holders in New Orleans, and represented that territory in Jefferson's administration. Clarke was smitten with the beauty of the French lady and contracted a secret marriage with her, made a secret in order to anticipate a divorce from his French predecessor.

But, while he was absent in Washington city, his relatives and connections, who had expected to get his money, told him that his wife was unfaithful, and hired her lawyer to tell her that her marriage with Clarke was not legal. Having a natural affection for man, the French lady proposed to take a third husband. This offended Clarke, and it seemed to confirm the lies which had been said against this lady; and meantime his daughter was borne—the present Mrs. Gaines—for whom he manifested affection, so that, while he let his wife slide, he gave a very considerable sum of money to a man in Wilmington; Del., to be used and applied to the education of his daughter, and, at her maturity, to present her with the principal. She has been all the years of her maturity fighting the courts and the lawyers, and half of New Orleans.

Beaver.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, in a series of leters to that paper touching the valley of the Beaver, thus notices the county seat:

"Beaver, the county seat of Beaver county, is the oldest town in Beaver valley, having been laid out during the last century, while yet the whole country around it was a "howling wilderness," and the home of the wild beast, native of this region. Though the life of the town has been an eminently quiet one, and scarce a ripple has been raised on its surface by the commotions and excitements incident to almost every other town in the valley, yet a part of its history, in its aboriginal life, tradition informs us, was characterized by some of the most romantic and daring adventures, and some of the most interesting incidents, ever witnessed in this country. The bare mention of Beaver throws the mind back nearly a century, to the building of old Fort McIntosh and to its subsequent career and history. Clustering around the history of that old Fort, is found many an event or transaction of real life, that would lend an enchantment to the pen of the most gifted writer, and furnish the literary world with some of the brightest and intensely interesting works of romance and daring.

For years the Fort was occupied by soldiers and traders, some of whom had houses on the outside, which they occupied with their families, undergoing the privations of frontier life, and enjoying the excitements and sports attending it. It has been the theatre of many an exploit of the renowned Brady and his brave associates, and under the inspiration of hotly contested chases after the "red skins," some of th most consummate skill—and sublimest bravery the world ever saw was there displayed. Who has ever shown a nobler or a more self sacrificing human spirit than the rough frontiersman, who, to save from captivity and death a neighbor woman, rushed into the very jaws of death, and defying the guns of a troop of savages, carried her off in safety to camp, and restored her to her home!

HEROIC DEEDS IN EARLY TIMES.

Where has there been a more forcible illustration of brotherly love, than that of a woman,—supposed to be devoid of all the finer feelings of humanity, raised and trained amid the wild scenes of backwoods life,—who, when his comrade was wounded unto death, rather than leave him to the mercy of the savages and a victim to the scalping knife, picked up the shattered body, and carried him off, followed by a horde of fierce savages, with their demoniacal yells and brandished tomahawks! But such is related, occuring at Fort McIntosh about the year 1781, which must close this series of personal adventure. There were three brothers living at the fort by the name of Bevington, the eldest of whom had a family living in a house of their own. The three brothers were absent from home upon one occasion. The wife and child of the eldest were at the house; the other two had not then married. A hired man was ploughing in a field close by the house. Sometime during the day a neighbor came up to the door on horseback, and was talking to Mrs. Bevington. Whilst he sat on the horse chatting with her they heard a gun go off. The laborer came running toward the house. The neighbor instantly dismounted, took the saddle and bridle from his horse and turned him loose. There were two Indians pressing the wounded laborer hard. Mrs. Bevington and the neighbor entered the house, determined to keep the door ajar until the poor fellow could enter, and then instantly close it. After entering she missed her youngest child. The noble-hearted settler seized a gun and rushed out after it; as he went the wounded man passed him. He attempted to shoot one of the Indians as he came up, but his gun snapped. He ran toward the child, determined to rescue it or die. When he got close by it, one of the savages was upon him. He instantly clubbed his rifle and knocked him down over a hog trough, seized the child and bore it in triumph into the house. The Indian was severely hurt by the blow, and he and his companion made off rapidly, taking care to keep a cover between their bodies and the port holes of the house. Mrs. Bevington shouted to them in tones of derision. "Not to be in a hurry,' 'to come back,' but they retreated, intent upon escaping punishment." '

Upon the abandonment of Fort McIntosh, the fields that had been cleared, again became a part of the wilderness

LAYING OUT BEAVER.

History furnishes us with the following information relative to the laying out of the town of Beaver:

"By the act of September 28th, 1791, Thomas Mifflin, the Governor of the State at that time was instructed to be caused to be surveyed 200 acres of land in town lots, near the mouth of Beaver creek, on or near the ground where the old French town stood, and also 1,000 acres adjoining it, on the upper side thereof, as nearly square as might be, in outlots, not less than five nor more than ten acres each. By the same act, 500 acres were granted for an Academy. Daniel Leet surveyed the plot."

The probable motive at that day for locating the county seat at a distance from the great manufacturing advantages at the falls, was the existence of the well-known shoal just below the mouth of the Beaver; and a difficult and dangerous passage to the keel boats and other craft in use at that day. By the location here the town was accessible alike to the lower and upper trade, and the obstructions themselves would probably throw considerable business into the place. Samuel Johnston first settled in Beaver in 1796. He kept an inn on the bank of the river near Fort McIntosh. In 1800, the town was made the seat of justice, and incorporated, March 20th, 1802.

Among the early settlers, we find recorded the names of such men as James Allison, Thomas Henry, Joseph Hemphill, James Lyon, Samuel Lawrence, men of honor and character, and who, though now at rest with their fathers, are yet remembered with sacred reverence by the generations following them. Their integrity of character, intellectual ability, and moral worth, have left us some of the substantial and leading men of our county. It would probably be invidious to mention the names of any of these worthy descendants, when it is remembered that all of them are held in the highest esteem by their neighbors, and some of whom have occupied high places of trust, and honor, at the hands of the county, and State, and citizens.

At the time of the incorporation of the town, the whole region was a dense wilderness of trees and saplings, as indeed was nearly the whole of the entire valley.

It is related with great interest by those who were boys at that time, how the milling used to be done in those days, when there was but one mill for all, located above New Brighton, and called "Wolf's Mill."

There was a single, narrow road cut through the forest leading to the mill, over which the good old fathers of the olden time, used to carry their wheat on horseback to be ground, and return with the flour. It is hard for one in this valley of mills, where tons of wheat are ground daily, to now comprehend that ever such a time existed, except in imagination.

EARLY INDICATIONS OF CIVILIZATION.

The first officer in the county of the courts was David Johnson, a man of high literary attainments, and great ability, who was appointed as first Prothonotary by Governor McKean. Mr. Johnson was the pioneer of education in this western country, and sacrificed an immense amount of valuable property, nearly all his possessions, under the patriotic impulse of giving to the neglected of his country the principles of education. The court was held at that time in a log cabin standing on the bank of the river, not a great distance from Fort McIntosh. It is to be regretted that no incidents of the early courts can now be had, as they would no doubt be very interesting. Border justice is not proverbial for its gravity, and we read of many ludicrous occurrences in Western Pennsylvania, during the sitting of some of the courts in early times.

Beaver remained mostly a wilderness for a long series of years, no building of any consequence being done until about 1810 or 1812. A court house was erected in 1810, of brick, by Percifer Taylor as contractor, to which an addition was put in 1846. The original structure, though sixty-two years of age, bears its years well and looks good for as many more to come. A jail was built in 1812 which stood a great many years, and was succeeded by a fine sand stone structure built in 1856. What the court did for a place for criminals up to 1812, history does not inform us, but it may be that they were confined in a part of the court house—the old log building. Or it may be that prisoners in those days had more respect for the dignity of the law than is now shown, and gracefully obeyed its sentence until released by proper order. Outside of these buildings to meet the ends of justice, but little improvement of any consequence took place. Here and there amid the gloomy grandeur of the forest trees, a humble residence was erected for the accommodation of the plain people, who dug from the unwilling soil its roots and brush and forced it to supply their wants, and there laid the foundation for the future greatness and comfort for a people not so plain in costume and living.

A "BEAR STORY."

But very little progress of any kind was made until about 1830. As an instance of the wildness of parts of the country, I give place to a "bear story," occurring in the year 1823. The hero of the adventure was Mr. David Johnson, a son of the first Prothonotary. Mr. Johnson loved the sport and excitement of hunting and was accustomed to range through the woods on the edge of the town, and secure the wild game which was quite plenty. On this occasion he prepared his trusty rifle, and started forth. His course lay in the direction of the upper part of Bridgewater, then Sharon, where there was an excellent hunting ground.

He had wandered around awhile in the woods, when to his astonishment, he found coming toward him ready for fight, a bear of very large size. There were two courses open for him to pursue, fight or run. He decided to give him one shot and then make for home. This he did, when the bear followed him with more than agreeable energy. Johnston had a little dog, which kept the bear annoyed by nipping at his heels, and thus retarded the progress of Bruin and allowed Johnson to keep in advance. His line of retreat lay toward the street of Beaver, now leading out to Fallston. At the edge of the town on this road was a house, and fortunately the man of the house was at work on the outside, accompanied by a large dog. He saw the approaching bear and got his gun from the house, by which time the man and bear were in front of his house. The presence of another actor on the scene of conflict, and an additional dog at his heels, put the bear on the defensive, and he commenced a lively retreat toward the river. As he passed through the town, its quiet streets were enlivened by the barking of dogs, the screaming of women, the halloo of boys and the cheers of men, and the worst scared bear of the nineteenth century. The bear got to the river edge and took to the water for security. Three or four men immediately boarded a "dug out" and started in pursuit. The bear was overtaken, but was entirely equal to the occasion. When the boat overtook him, he very quietly clambered over the side and took possession, the pursuers giving up and surrendering their boat "unconditionally." Bruin very knowingly eyed the crowd on shore, as if in exhibition over his easy victory, but was soon brought to terms, after several bullets had been lodged in him, when he was brought ashore and disposed of.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.

After this date, improvements were more rapidly made, and several fine buildings erected during the succeeding years. Up to the breaking out of the late war, three educational institutions had been put up, two or three churches, and a good substantial newspaper was in full operation. In 1861 the United Presbyterian Church, and in 1863 the public school building, was erected. Indeed, the last ten years of the history of the town, have been its most progressive, during which period it has been modernized and relieved very much of the stiffness of its early life. The people step a trifle livelier, as if they "meant business," and altogether it has put on quite a business air. It is fast losing the reproach that used to be attached to it on account of its quiet and seemingly general lassitude. People no longer say of Beaver, "It's our county seat," and then look as if they were ashamed to mention the fact; but on the contrary its a 'high day' when the towns and townships send their beauty and wit to the various county gatherings, and old Beaver is then respected

But Beaver has much to learn from the other valley towns, and they can, in their high estimate of themselves, if they will, learn much to their profit from the good, staid, model town of Beaver.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Facts About its History.

The question of the relations between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier and of the good faith with which the members of these corporations carried out their engagements with the government and with each other, is a very different one from that with which Congress and the country are now concerned. The Credit Mobilier was incorporated by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1859, under the name of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, with power to borrow money and transact other business incident to similar corporations. Five years later, George Francis Train, having got hold of the charter, had the name changed to "the Credit Mobilier of America," after one of the great corporations of France; and later still its powers were greatly enlarged to enable the company to loan its credit, guarantee contracts and engage in business generally on a grand scale. The Union Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated in 1862-64, and received the last of its very valuable grants in 1864. In 1865, when the enterprise, through mismanagement and a nearly universal want of confidence, was in danger of breaking down, Mr. Ames took hold of it, invested a large part of his private fortune, and through his confidence and enthusiasm persuaded many of his friends also to embark in it. To escape personal liability they, with their associates, got possession of the Credit Mobilier charter, put their money into its stock, intending to build the road with its aid and under its guarantee. The first contract, for 247 miles east of the 100th meridian, was assigned to the Credit Mobilier and was executed by that corporation. The second contract, for 667 miles of road and telegraph west of that meridian, taken by Mr. Ames individually for $48,000,000, was assigned by him to seven trustees, who were also members of the Credit Mobilier, who executed the contract, and divided the profits among the stockholders of that corporation. The Credit Mobilier became but another name for the railroad company, absorbing its assets of every kind as fast as they became available.—*Boston Advertiser.*

SCOTCH MARRIAGE.

Respectable Concubinage.

Marriage in the Scotch fashion, which is simply an agreement between the contracting parties to love, honor and obey, without the assistance of priest or service, seems often to be little more than concubinage, and the recently published account of one of these marriages and its consequences goes to show that their legality is not wholly unquestioned on their native heath.

Mr. Wilson, of Edinburg, with an extensive and lucrative business, was the father of eleven children, three of whom were daughters, all pretty, but the eldest, Miss Maggie, especially so. An officer of her Majesty's Ninety-third regiment, Major Stewart, son of a wealthy Scotch baronet, saw Maggie in her father's shop one day, and was so much attracted by her graces of person and manner that he commenced paying her special attention, and soon became intimate with the family. He was very devoted to Maggie, taking her to frequent rides, making her elegant presents, and ere long took up his quarters with the Wilsons, becoming as it were, a member of the family. It was generally understood that they were to be married, but as the Major showed no disposition to broach the subject, Maggie's father, at an ensuing party given in honor of the Major's birthday, spoke to him of the anxiety concerning his rather protracted intimacy with his daughter, and urged him to marry her. Major Stewart said he was too poor to marry as befitted his station, but "to shut peoples mouths," he would at once marry Maggie "in the Scotch fashion." He then knelt down before her, placed a wedding ring upon her finger, saying, "Maggie, you are my wife before heaven, so help me God. "She put her arm around his neck, the two kissed each other, and among the guests present the marriage was regarded as duly solemnized according to Scotch law, which does not require a clergyman. With this simple wedding, which was none the less merry because it lacked the traditional marriage bell, the young couple commenced living together as man and wife. About a year after, in April, 1868, a son was born; the Major spoke of this child as his young heir, and appeared very fond of it. In 1869, Major Stewart, who was a very desolate man, and was suffering from delirium tremens, died, and his widow in due time married a second husband, this time a lieutenant. The baronet, father of the first husband, also died, and his death was quickly followed by his first born, the major's son. Just before the child's death, the widow had entered suit against the second son of the then deceased baronet, asking that her marriage with Major Stewart should be declared lawful, and that her son should be installed as heir of entail to the estates of the family. After the death of the boy this action was continued for the purpose of securing the widow's share of property, and the other day it came up for trial at Edinburg. Numerous witnesses were introduced, who swore to the fact of the marriage, and others to show the Major had introduced Maggie as his wife. At the close of the evidence for the plaintiff her claim seemed established. But the defence astonished everybody by attempting to prove that Major Stewart had never regarded Maggie in any other light than as a kept mistress. A Catholic priest swore that the Major had told him that the witness had tried to entrap him into a marriage, but he had foiled them, and he spoke of Maggie only as his mistress. The priest had baptized the child, for its own sake, but had entered it as illegitimate.

Other witnesses supported this by affirming that the Major had declared repeatedly, and in the hearing of the witnesses, that he had never married Maggie and never intended to. Altogether it appeared that their connection was not sound morally.

After a protracted trial the case was decided in favor of the claimant, the judge declaring the parties really and truly married and their issue legitimate. The value of the estate in which this interesting young woman thus receives a widow's interest is very large.

Legal Advertisements.

Homes Still Larger
FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy,* and *congenial* climate for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved stock, grain* and *fruit farms; rice, sugar* and *cotton plantations; timber* and *mineral* lands; *city, village,* and *rural* residence, and *business* stands; *mills* and *mill sites, factories,* &c.

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—B. W. CLARKE & CO.
The National Real Estate Agency,
477 and 479 *Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.*
may3tt.

Insurance.

Chas. D. Hurst's
INSURANCE
AND
General Agency Office,
NEAR THE DEPOT
ROCHESTER, PENNA.
Notary Public and Conveyancer;

FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE; "Anchor" and "National" Lines of Ocean Steamers; "Adams" and "Union" Express Agent.

All kinds of Insurance at fair rates and liberal terms. Real Estate bought and sold. Deeds, Mortgages, Articles, &c., written; Depositions and Acknowledgements taken, &c., &c. Goods and Money forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada. Passengers booked to and from England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany.

ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Hartford, Conn.,
Cash assetts..........................$6,000,000
"By their fruits ye know them."
Losses paid to Jan. 1, 1871....$28,000,000
One of the oldest and wealthiest Companies in the world.

NIAGARA Insurance Co.,
Of New York.
Cash assetts,......................$1,500,000

ANDES FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cash assetts,......................$1,500,000

ENTERPRISE INS. CO.,
Of Philadelphia.
Cash assetts over................$600,000

LANCASTER Fire Ins. Co.
Of Lancaster, Pa.
Cash assetts......................$240,000

ALPS INSURANCE CO.,
Of Erie, Penna.
Cash capital........................$250,000

HOME LIFE INS. CO,
Of New York
Cash assets,........................$3,500,000

Travelers' Life & Accident Insurance Co.,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Cash assetts over...............$1,500,000.

Representing the above first class Insurance Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best and most reliable in the world, and representing a gross cash capital of nearly $16,000,000, I am enabled to take Insurance to any amount desired. Applications promptly attended to, and Policies written without delay, and at fair rates and liberal terms. *Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.* INSURE TO-DAY! By one day's delay you may lose the savings of years. Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain; therefore, Insure *today!* "*One to-day, is worth two to-morrows.*"—Quality, also, is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article, always proves the dearest. The above companies are known to be amongst the best and wealthiest in the world.—"As ye sow that shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I hope—by a strict attention to a legitimate business—not only to merit a continuance of the same, but a large increase the present year. Mr. STEPHEN A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications for Insurance and receive the premium for the same in adjoining townships.
CHAS. D. HURST,
Near Depot, Rochester, Pa. [de14;1y.

Clothing.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.
mar 24:1f

FALL OF 1872.
JUST RECEIVED AT
GEO. BRAUN'S
MERCHANT
Tailoring Establishment
A Large and Carefully Selected Stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, VESTINGS,
BEAVERS, Etc., Etc.,
WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED
ANYWHERE IN BEAVER VALLEY.
Suits made up on short notice and in the
LATEST STYLES
Which I challenge anybody to excel in
NEATNESS,
DURABILITY AND
CHEAPNESS!
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
☞ Don't forget the place,
On Broadway, opposite the
NEW BROADWAY HALL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, PA.
Where the public are invited to call and
EXAMINE for THEMSELVES.
sept11;tf **GEO. BRAUN.**

CLOTHING STORE.
NEW GOODS!
WINTER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,
OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR
Fall and Winter Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere
WILLIAM REICH, Jr.
may4;70;1y Bridgewater, Pa

☞ NOTE.—This is Snellenburg's Space. Being engaged in making up a large stock of Winter Clothing, they informed me that they had no time to attend to their advertising.—Ed.

S.&J. SNELLENBURG
Merchant Tailors
NEW BRIGHTON PA.

[Jan17'73-1y

J. D. RAMALEY'S
OPERA
Hat House,
AND
GENT'S FURNISHING
EMPORIUM,
No. 64 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH
The Best Goods at Lowest Prices.
Goods sent to any address, on approval.
may24-1y.

Iron World and Manufacturer.

25

The largest Metal Price Current in the World is the **Iron World and Manufacturer.** Accurate quotations and reports of sales of Hardware and Metals in Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore, Louisville, Chicago, etc. Foreign metal markets reported. Acknowledged standard journal of the metal trades. All the state geologists are contributors. Contains able selections from the engineering, mining, and scientific publications of this country and Europe. Gives quotations and shipments of coal at the prominent coal centres. Contains also financial articles and reports of railroad and mining stocks. Only $4.00 per year. No hardware dealer can afford to do without it. Every machinist and metal worker should take it. Every coal mining company, railroad official or stockholder will find it invaluable. Gives illustrations of new machinery. Inventors should have it. Sent four weeks on trial for 40 cents, postage paid. Address
IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,
Iron World Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN
Working People.

25

SENT ON TRIAL three months for 25 cents. The **American Working People** is one of the finest publications in the world. Contains 16 pages, 64 columns of reading matter, devoted to interest, instruction and advancement of the best interests of workingmen. Fine illustrations in each issue. Numbers 33,000 subscribers, and 100,000 readers. Only $1.50 per year, or on trial three months for 25 cents. Write your name, town, county, and state plainly, enclose the money, and address
IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,
Iron World Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ An Agent wanted in every city, town, and village in the U. S. to canvass for this valuable paper. Send for the finest premiums, and also pay a cash commission to those who prefer it.
oct30;3m

Medicinal.

A Small lump will frequently appear on the breast of females. This should have immediate attention, they being the beginning of some of the most malignant cases of Cancer.

CANCER CURED
WITHOUT THE KNIFE.
Dr A. J. PIERCE.
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Has proved to the world that Cancer, the most dreaded of all diseases, can be cured without the aid of the knife, and without pain avoiding the dangerous and painful operation of cutting. Every part, its root and fibre, belonging to the Cancer, is

REMOVED FROM THE SYSTEM

by his chemical agents, which can be applied to any part of the person with perfect safety. Dr. Pierce's treatment of

Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, Fistula, Piles, Scrofula, Diseases of the Ear, Throat, Catarrh, Lung Affections, and Malignant Ulcers,

of all kinds, WITHOUT THE AID OF THE KNIFE, is endorsed by the highest of medical authority.

Wens, Moles, Warts, and Birth Marks
Removed without pain or scar.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I take great pleasure in certifying to Dr. Pierce's extraordinary treatment of disease. I am intimately acquainted with him, have known him for twenty years as a practical Physician of superior general information, and having travelled much he has had great opportunities of acquiring thorough knowledge of his profession. His wonderful skill in removing Cancers, Tumors, &c., cannot fail to give satisfaction.
A. W. EWING, M. D.

"We have known Dr. A. J. Pierce for a number of years, and have witnessed his wonderful success in the treatment of Cancer and other diseases, some of which of the most malignant form. "We confidently recommend him to all those afflicted with anything of the kind."
J. DIXON, M. D.,
J. STARK, M. D.,
W. W. EWING, M. D.,
DR. J. K. KING,
P. PETERMAN, M. D.,

DR. PIERCE MAY BE CONSULTED AT
☞ the American House, Pittsburgh, where all letters should be addressed. oct9 3m

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.
[apr17,'73-1y

This Cut illustrates the manner of Using
DR. PIERCE'S
Fountain Nasal Injector
OR
DOUCHE

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried high up and perfectly applied to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument the Fluid is carried by its own weight, (no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required,) up one nostril in a full gently flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Its use is pleasant, and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications.

Symptoms of Catarrh. Frequent head ache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease, and the proprietor offers, in good faith, **$500 reward** for a case he can not cure. The Remedy is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 60 cents, by **all Druggists,** or either will be mailed by proprietor on receipt of 60 cents.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
an 17:1y

Medicinal.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

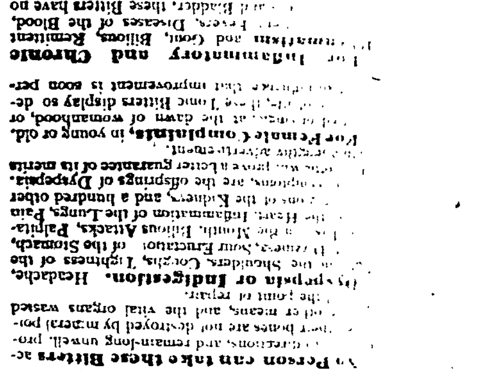
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

apr17,1y—tochg. jan 17



$100 Reward for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted unimpeachably a physician's prescription used inwardly.

$5000 Reward offered to the Proprietors of any medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce half as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

$2000 Reward offered to any person proving Joseph P. Fitler, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the celebrated university of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Professor of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

$1000 Reward to any Chemist, Physician or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup.

28,500 Certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pa.; Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls of Schuylkill, Phila.; the wife of Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, N. J.; Rev. Thos. Murphy, Frankford, Phila.; Dr. [illegible] Walton, Philadelphia; Hon. J. V. Creely, Member of Congress from Philadelphia; Hon. J. Lee, Camden, N. J.; ex-Senator Stewart, Baltimore; ex-Governor Powell, Kentucky, and thousands of others, if space permitted.

$250 Reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for the same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantees must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity to cure, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. FITLER, No. 45 South Fourth street. No other remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also, blanks applications for guarantee, of the special agent, HUGO ANDRIESSEN, Beaver, Pa.
sep11, 1y

Holloway's Pills
AND
Holloway's Ointment.

THE grand principle that operates in these wonderful medicines, is the power that they possess in purifying the turgid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Holloway's Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the finest **Vegetable Extracts, Herbs** and **Medicinal Gums,** possessing not a grain of mineral in their combination, they never expose those who use them to any danger, at any time or season. No mother need hesitate to prescribe them to her children, and the most delicate constitutions can use them with as great a benefit as the most vigorous and powerful frame.

HOLLOWAY & CO, Sole Proprietors,
78 Maiden Lane, New York.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are sold at 25 cents, 62½ cts. and $1 per box or pot. A large saving is made by buying the large sizes.
mr20'72ly. 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

Banks and Bankers.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
James T. Brady & Co.,
COR. FOURTH AVE. & WOOD ST.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
WE BUY AND SELL
Government Securities, Gold, Silver,
AND COUPONS
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

And do a General Banking Business. We allow SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on DEPOSITS subject to check without notice.
[jy3;1y.] **JAMES T. BRADY & CO.**

BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK
Of BEAVER, PA.
EBEN ALLISON.......................Cashier.
COLLECTIONS
PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED
Correspondence and Accounts Solicited.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., &c.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
[illegible]

JNO. CONWAY & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS
ROCHESTER, PA.
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, COIN AND COUPONS

ACCOUNTS of Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

☞ Correspondents will receive prompt attention.

J. F. DRAVO, J. H. McCREERY
J. B. ANGELL, THOS. McCREERY

Beaver Savings Bank
—OF—
THOS. McCREERY & CO.,
BEAVER, PA.
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS,

And Bankable Paper. Collections made in all parts of the United States. Special attention to Collections and Remittances. Interest on Time Deposits. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. [jy17-1y

H. NOSS,
PHOTOGRAPHER
nov6tf